Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

SOZOL
SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR GONORRHEA & ALL URINAL DISEASES
CERTIFIED BY: M.D., & I.M.S. PHYSICIANS.
THE FIRST DOSE STOPS BURNING & GOING PUS
The MAQBOOL AGENCY
ROYAL HAIR DYE DEPOT
BOMBAY 3.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

WHEN IN BOMBAY—
STAY AT
ARYA NIVAS
(Regd.) .... Hindu Hotel, Kalbadevi Road.
Phone: 23136 : Grams: Aryanivas.

VOL. XXVI NO. 147 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Subhas Babu On Way To Usher In Swaraj

Formulate National Demand & Present It To Britain

Another R. T. C. Of St. James' Palace Brand Unwanted

Will Britain Thresh Out Problem With Representatives Of Congress Who Only Can Deliver Goods?

"The Congress should formulate a national demand and place it before the British Government.

"This demand need not go into details but simply deal with the important items.

"If and when this demand is accepted, a constitution can be drawn up on that basis by a Constituent Assembly.

"Along with the presentation of this demand, a time-limit should be prescribed. If this is done, I am sure we shall expedite the advent of Swaraj."

SO SAID BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, PRESIDENT OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, IN AN EXCLUSIVE MESSAGE TO THE "CHRONICLE", BEFORE HE LEFT FOR WARDHA ON SUNDAY EVENING.

Message To "Chronicle"

THE FOLLOWING IS THE FULL TEXT OF THE MESSAGE:

"BEFORE I LEAVE BOMBAY, I DESIRE TO GIVE EXPRESSION TO ONE THOUGHT WHICH HAS BEEN UPPERMOST IN MY MIND FOR SOME TIME PAST.

"IT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE THAT THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS HAS CONSISTENTLY GIVEN EXPRESSION TO ITS ATTITUDE OF UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY TOWARDS THE FEDERAL SCHEME, EMBODIED IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

FORMULATE NATIONAL DEMAND

"BUT IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO BE ON THE DEFENSIVE. WE MUST BE MORE POSITIVE AND DEFINITE AS TO WHAT WE WANT. IN OTHER WORDS, THE CONGRESS SHOULD FORMULATE A NATIONAL DEMAND AND PLACE IT BEFORE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. THIS DEMAND NEED NOT GO INTO DETAILS BUT SIMPLY DEAL WITH THE IMPORTANT ITEMS. IF AND WHEN THIS DEMAND IS ACCEPTED A CONSTITUTION CAN BE DRAWN UP ON THAT BASIS BY A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY. ALONG WITH THE PRESENTATION OF THIS DEMAND, A TIME-LIMIT SHOULD BE PRESCRIBED. IF THIS IS DONE, I AM SURE WE SHALL EXPEDITE THE ADVENT OF SWARAJ.

ANOTHER R. T. C. NOT WANTED

"THERE IS A TALK NOW-A-DAYS OF ANOTHER ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE. I BELIEVE NOBODY IN INDIA WANTS A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF THE SORT THAT MET AT ST. JAMES' PALACE. I AM SURE THAT NO CONGRESSMAN WOULD LIKE TO PARTICIPATE IN SUCH A MIXED GATHERING.

"IF THE CONGRESS IS TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, IT SHOULD BE ON THE BASIS THAT THE CONGRESS ALONE IS ABLE TO DELIVER THE GOODS. UNTIL AND UNLESS THIS IS RECOGNISED AND CONCEDED, NEGOTIATIONS WILL PROVE TO BE FUTILE AND ABORTIVE.

DISCUSS WITH CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVES

"IF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARE IN A MOOD TO SETTLE THE INDIAN PROBLEM THROUGH NEGOTIATION, THEY CAN EASILY SIT ROUND A TABLE WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONGRESS AND DISCUSS TERMS.

"UNTIL THIS IS DONE, THE CONGRESS SHOULD CONTINUE ITS WORK AND GO ON PERFECTING ITS ORGANISATION UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL REALISE AND ACCEPT THE BASIS ON WHICH ALONE PEACE CAN BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN."

BRAZIL SURPRISE FOR HITLER

BERLIN, Oct. 15.

A German news agency reports to-day that the Brazilian Government have informed the German Government that they do not wish the present German ambassador to Brazil, Doctor Ritter to return to his post.

This action on the part of Brazil was reported last week-end from Rio De Janeiro, but it was stated in Berlin on Wednesday that Dr. Ritter was returned to Brazil soon after he had accomplished the task which he was personally charged by Herr Hitler, namely ,arranging a trade agreement between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The German Government have expressed their surprise to Brazil regarding their attitude towards Dr. Ritter and in turn, have demanded that the Brazilian Ambassador in Berlin should leave his post.

On Wednesday, when it was stated that Dr. Ritter was returning to Brazil, it was emphatically denied here that there was any truth in the reports that Dr. Ritter supported the Fascists against the Brazilian Government.

It is believed that Dr. Ritter will be appointed to special duties in the Reich Foreign Office.—Reuter.

Jewish Agents Forced To Resign

ROME, Oct. 15.

All Jewish agents on the Italian Bourse have resigned their posts.

They were officially invited to do so.—Reuter.

PATNA, Oct. 14.—Babu Ranchor Das, a merchant of Deoghar, it is understood, have donated about ninty-thousand rupees for the maternity Home and orphanage at Deoghar. A trust also, it is learnt has been created for the fund.

Br. LOAN FOR CZECH GOVT.

Bank Of England Asked To Advance 10 Millions Sterling

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The British Government are asking the Bank of England to put an advance of ten millions sterling at the disposal of the Czechoslovak Government immediately.

A statement says that the money will be used to meet the immediate requirements of the situation and particularly to help refugees and to find work for them. Czechoslovak representatives stated that in disbursing the money, there should be no discrimination on political or racial grounds.

The Czechoslovak financial mission now in England has presented a memorandum to the British Government summarising the purposes for which the Czechoslovak Government request financial assistance. A similar memorandum is being presented to the French Government.

The British Government will study the memorandum in conjunction with the French Government and an answer will be communicated to the Czechoslovak Government as soon as possible.—Reuter.

ART OF WAR

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" BEGINS PUBLICATION TO-DAY OF A SERIES OF FIVE TOPICAL ARTICLES BY A BRITISH MILITARY EXPERT. IN THE FIRST ARTICLE THE WRITER DISCUSSES THE EVOLUTION OF THE ART OF WAR THROUGH THE AGES AND THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF STRATEGY. THE WRITER OF THE SERIES IS AIR-COMMODORE LIONEL EVELYN CHARLTON.

Illfated Express Of Bihta Disaster

One Killed & 30 Injured In Train Smash On E. I. Ry.

PATNA, Oct. 16.

One was killed and about 30 were injured, 11 seriously, in a train smash near Moghalserai at about four o'clock this morning.

IT IS STATED THAT THE ENGINE LEFT THE RAILS WHILE THE LAST BOGIE WAS BADLY DAMAGED. THE OTHER BOGIES WERE NOT AFFECTED.

THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT IS REPORTED TO BE BETWEEN DILDARNAGAR AND BHIDAURA, ABOUT 90 MILES WEST OF PATNA.

The cause of the accident is not known so far.

The Divisional Superintendent of Dinapore and other railway officials have proceeded to the scene of the accident. Through-communication has been dislocated, but is expected to be resumed during the next few hours. Details are lacking.

The train is the same as the one which crashed near Bihta in July last year, namely, the Eighteen-Down Express.

This morning's accident is the second serious accident in the course of a few months on the E. I. Railway. The Punjab Mail was derailed near Madhupur not long ago, resulting in two being killed and about 41 injured.—A. P.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Malicious Removal Of Rail

DINAPORE, Oct. 16.

The Divisional Supdt., E. I. Railway Wires:—

On Oct. 16, 1938 at about 4-12

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

RELEASE OF SATYAGRAHIS

Frontier Govt. Set Free All Convicted For Bridge Toll Agitation

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16.

The Associated Press understands that the Frontier Government have ordered the release of all prisoners convicted in connection with the Miangujar Satyagraha against the cancellation of the Shahalam Bridge Toll.—A.P.

Sir John Anderson's Name Mentioned For Ministry Of National Service

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The name of Sir John Anderson, former Governor of Bengal, is freely mentioned as a possible new member to the Cabinet in connection with the ministry of National Service for which there has been considerable political agitation.—Reuter.

General Textile Strike In Ahmedabad To-day

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 16.

An eleventh hour effort was made to-day to avert the general strike by the Sarni Kamdars. Throughout the whole day negotiations were held between the Millowners and Textile Labour Association represented by Mr. Khandubhai Desai and the representatives of the Sarni Kamdar Association.

It is understood some practical proposals were put before the Sarni Kamdars but they remained adamant and stuck to their original demands. Moreover, the question of taking the whole dispute to arbitration was not at all acceptable to the Sarni Kamdars.

CONFERENCE BREAKS UP

The negotiations, therefore, finally broke down at 6 in the evening, when the Conference broke up. It is now certain that the Sarni workers will go on strike from to-morrow, thus paralysing the whole of textile industry in the city.

A meeting of the Sarni workers will be held to-night.—United Press.

GENERAL STRIKE TO-DAY?

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 16.

Negotiations going on between the Millowners' Association and the Sarni Kamdars' Association broke down this evening after day-long haggling in the office of the Millowners' Association.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai, M.L.A., Secretary of the Textile Labour Association, was invited to help to reach an amicable settlement, but it was of no avail.

The Sarni Kamdar Association is now expected to declare a general strike to-morrow, but the Millowners' Association does not anticipate the closing down of all mills immediately, and they expect that the mills will continue working at least for a fortnight.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD ON EVE OF CRISIS

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 16.

At a huge meeting of over 2,000 Sarni workers held here last night, a resolution was passed to the effect that if no satisfactory reply to their demands was received from the Millowners' Association by this evening, Sarni workers of all the city mills would go on a general strike.

The millowners have circularised to all mills asking them not to arrive at any compromise with Sarni workers individually, as a crisis is threatening the city's industry.

A meeting of the Millowners' Association will be held here this afternoon to consider the grave situation created by the resolution of the Sarni Kamdars.—**United Press.**

Putting Britain's Defence On Solid Basis

Chamberlain's Move To Form All-Party Council Of State?

(SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE")

LONDON, October 16.

It is understood Mr. Chamberlain will shortly put the proposal before the Cabinet of formation of an All-Party Council of State, as the best method of ensuring complete national unity in the country's defence measures. Although Major Attlee and Rt. Hon. Sir A. Sinclair will not be invited to join the Cabinet they will be consulted on all defence matters. They will even be asked to appear jointly with Government supporters at public national services campaigns.

Herr Hitler and Sgr. Mussolini after conversations during the week agreed to adopt an uncompromising attitude about their mutual claims on France and Britain.

SHOCKING STATE OF BRITAIN'S VULNERABILITY

Only 100 Guns Available To Defend London!

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Public opinion is profoundly shocked by the sensational revelation made yesterday by Capt. Liddall Hart, who is a military expert, that barely 100 guns were available for the defence of London during the recent emergency. Capt. Hart added that only about 25 of these guns were capable of engaging the enemy. He opined the defects were due, partly to inefficiency, partly to jealousy between services, and partly because Anti-Aircraft Department was regarded as the Cinderella of the British Administration.

Capt. Hart, it may added, was formerly military correspondent of "The Times."

According to Madame Tabouis

STOP PRESS

HYDERABAD'S BUDGET

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 16.

Nawab Fakryar Jung Bahadur, Finance Member, Nizam's Government, after his prefatory note accompanying his budget for the new Financial Year ending October 6, 1939, which was released this evening, states:

"Receipts for the new year are placed at 905.11 lakhs against 894.17 lakhs last year, while expenditure is estimated at 869.15 lakhs, against 860.67 lakhs last year, thus yielding a surplus of approximately 36 lakhs.—A.P.

MAHATMA BACK AT PESHAWAR

Kashmiri Deputation Arrive To Seek Guidance

PESHAWAR, Oct. 15.

Mahatmaji's return to Peshawar this afternoon has been marked by a rush of varied deputations at the Premier's Bungalow.

A deputation of about ten Kashmiris who have migrated from Kashmir as a protest against the alleged high handedness of the State Officials have come all the way to gain an audience with Mahatmaji. They stated that in all three batches consisting of ten persons each had migrated to Rawalpindi and that one batch had now come to Peshawar to seek the guidance of Mahatmaji.

Another deputation consisting of Pir Shehandiah, a prominent Congressman of Kohat and Mohomed Aslam Khan among others came to acquaint Mahatmaji with the sufferings of the residents of Teri state.

A third came from Bannu in connection with the Bannu Raid Enquiry Committee. Gandhiji patiently heard all the deputationists. Mahatmaji also conferred with 20 Red Shirt Officials for half an hour.—United Press.

PATRONISE CHINA & SPAIN FILMS

Subhas On Lessons For India

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

Prior to his leaving for Nagpur this evening Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has issued an appeal to the Indian public to patronise the films depicting the epic struggles of the Chinese and Spanish peoples. The films have been imported by the China Aid Progressive Film Society and will be shown round the country and the profits accruing therefrom will go towards the China Medical Fund.

"I have no doubt," says the Congress President, "that the Indian public will whole-heartedly patronise these films and help the great cause of relief to suffering humanity struggling to maintain freedom and democracy."

"The struggles in Spain and China", Mr. Bose continues, are full of lessons for Indian people, who are also struggling for freedom and democracy. These films should enable our people to catch the inspiration that is moving the masses of China and Spain and should strengthen the bonds that unite the oppressed peoples all over the world.

"I am told that the society is proposing to import more progressive films. I wish it all success."

Mr. Bose has become a Patron of the Society.—United Press.

BOSE AND BAJAJ AT WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 16.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here this morning by the Bombay Mail.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, is arriving to-morrow morning. It is understood that he will address a public meeting to-morrow either at Wardha or at Nagpur.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

A qualified Accountant with previous experience. Pay Rs. 60|- with prospects. One able to deposit Rs. 3,000|- in cash security need apply Box 10916 "Bombay Chronicle."

Shy Christian Gentleman desires beautiful educated young lady or widow, any community, as companion. Box No. 10910, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a decent educated Hindu Lady accomplished in Indian Music to teach light classical music to a Parsi lady, knowing Indian Music. Apply Box No. 10907, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay, commence from 1-11-38, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre. Apply for revised prospectus (free) to Director, Local Self-Government Institute, Fort, Bombay. (9390)

Expert Individual Tuition in Typewriting (with mechanism and repairing Typewriters) Shorthand with speed in two months Specialised training in Accountancy, Banking, Salesmanship, Secretaryship, Correspondence, Service Guaranteed. Special Arrangement for Ladies. Apply Lentin's Commercial College 39, Meadows Street. (10920)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Sexus Paste, best and cheapest Contraceptive. Gelotube, best and cheapest Venereal Preventive. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (10710)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Agents wanted pay 125|- per month. Book orders for pure decent and snowhite silk shirting 9 yds. 54" for 6 shirts at 5|4|- Silk Chaders 3 yds. 54" at 2|1|-. Apply Rama Weaving Factory, Saban Bazar Ludhiana. (10893)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SALE OF SCRAP.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A JOINT AUCTION will be held in November, 1938 as follows:—
DOHAD STORES DEPOT:
2rd to 4th (inclusive) Approx: 500 Tons.
MAHALAXMI (BOMBAY) STORES DEPOT.
7th to 9th (inclusive) Approx: 1800 Tons.
The material consists of C. I., W.I., and Steel Scrap, Rails, Tools, Electrical and Miscellaneous materials. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mahalaxmi, Bombay. (9637)

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CERTIFICATES for 25 shares Nos. 334495-519 of the above Company standing in the name of Mr. Morarji Lalji are LOST OR MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be notified to the Office of the Company, "Sudama House", Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within eight days hereof, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 17-10-'38. (9708)

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 9279 to 9292 for 70 shares Nos. 260801 to 260870 of The Union Bank of India Ltd. standing in the name of late C. V. Doraiswamier are lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof, after which duplicates will be issued.
(Sd.) C. D. SUNDARAGOPAL. (10922)

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT CO.'S LTD.

TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the temporary receipt (s) No. 2144|1055 in respect of 10 shares. Numbered 55692 55701 of the Associated Cement Companies limited; standing in the name (s) of Babubhai Chunilal and Chunilal Chhabildas have been LOST or MISLAID, and the undersigned has applied to the company for delivery of the share Certificate (s) for the said share (s).
Any person in possession of the said Temporary receipt (s) and|or having any claim to the said share (s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the company at its registered office at Esplanade House, Waudby Road Bombay within one month from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the Share Certificate (s) if they think fit.
Dated this 17th day of Oct. 1938.
BABUBHAI CHHABILDAS.
CHUNILAL CHHABILDAS. (9713)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sale: The balance of sale goods offered in Men's and Ladies wear has been further considerably reduced to clear Asquith & Lord Ltd. Tailors & Outfitters, Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. Shirtwear:—A large selection of English made woven Poplin Shirts with 2 Collars to match at Rs. 4|8 Rs. 5|8 and Rs. 6|8, exceptional value. Asquith & Lord Ltd. Tailors & Outfitters, Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. (9715)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—RATE CIRCULARS.

TWO NEW RATE CIRCULARS viz., Local Rate Advice No. 10 and Special Rate Circular No. 16 of 1938, have been issued. The Special Rate Circular No. 16 contains revised rates for coal from C. P. Collieries. Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or stations. (9707)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client DR. MINOCHER TEMURASP ANKLESARIA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has purchased the undermentioned property at an auction sale held by Dr. Nosherwanji Maneckji Kalapesi, Mr. Behramji Maneckji Cooper and Bai Goolbai, widow of Kaikhushru Edalji Talati the proving executors and executrix of the last will and testament of Bai Soonabai, widow of Noshirwanji Maneckji Mody deceased.
ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of Inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece of land situate on the South East Side of the Parel Road on the Connaught Road Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay on Ulster Road Byculla in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which land has been computed to contain a total area of seven hundred and eighty three decimal seventy-eight sq. yds. or thereabouts together with building standing thereon and which is bounded on the North-East by land of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay proposed to be laid out as a Road, on the South-East by Plot No. 7 of the Connaught Road Estate, on the South-West by land of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay proposed to be used as a service passage and on the North-West by Parel Road aforesaid which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 6 Connaught Road Estate and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands vested in the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and now in the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay AND which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 13636 and Cadastral Survey No. 700 of Mazagaon Division and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7463(1) Old Street Nos. 41-42 and New Street Nos. 35-37 and 25.
Dated this 15 day of October, 1938.
CHITNIS & KANGA,
Purchasers Attorneys. (9712)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANEKLAL PURSHOTTAM AMARSEY, of Bombay and Vile-Parle, has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him, of the piece of land admeasuring 2263 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Final Plot Number 81 of the Town Planning Scheme Number I of Vile-Parle, together with all the bungalows and structures standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.
All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, or the structures thereon, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share trust, attachment, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Shanti Sadan" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated this 15th day of October, 1938.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.
Advocate, High Court.
9709.

Public Notices

RE: THE RENOWN BISCUIT CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation).

FOR SALE.

SEALED OFFERS, are invited by the undersigned for purchase of the goodwill, Stock-in-Trade, furniture, machinery, etc., belonging to the abovenamed company and lying at Connought Road, Byculla, Bombay. The offers should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 31st October 1938 at his office, Maneckji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept highest or any Offer. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
Dated this 11th day of October, 1938
B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator,
9682

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Estate Agent & Land Manager's Department Chief Clerk in the Lease Branch

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the above appointment in the grade of Rs. 180-10-240 per month The selected candidate will have to join immediately and will be acting till 23rd February, 1939 and thereafter on probation for one year, and will be confirmed if his work is found satisfactory. He will be subject in all respects to the Municipal Service Rules including Provident Fund. Leave &c.
Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of Office work, legal qualifications and wide experience of drafting documents such as leases, licences &c., and practice connected with disposal of lands.
Applications, which must be in the candidate's own hand-writing, stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience, together with copies (which will not be returned) of not more than three recent testimonials, should be addressed to the undersigned in covers superscribed "Chief Clerk" and should reach him not later than 31st October 1938; Municipal employees are also eligible and can apply. Unsuccessful candidates will not be replied to.
H. M. ABHYANKAR.
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
Bombay Municipality.
9705.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CAPTAIN T. PANDURANG RAO, A.I.R.O., otherwise known as Capt. T. P. Rao, late of Bayana Hindu, State Surgeon Bharatpur State residing at Bayana. .... Deceased.
TONSE LALITABAI PANDURANGA RAO, widow of the said deceased, residing at the Cama & Albless Hospital Quarters, Cruickshank Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI.
The 10th day of October, 1938.
Messrs. GOLWALLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. (9704)

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE JOINT F. C. SUB-JUDGE HYDERABAD.

Sub-Civil Suit No. 36 of 1938.

SETH HUNDOMAL, son of Tharumal Zamindar resident of Tando Allahyar District Hyderabad Sind ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
DHARAMDAS, son of Metharam Hindu Punjabi, occupation Govt. Servant c/o Dr. Manilal Ramlal resident of Balaji Road Surat ..... Defendant.
To,
The abovenamed defendant.
The abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for permanent Injunction. You are hereby required to appear on the 4th of November, 1938 at 10-30 a.m. failing which the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and Seal of the Court this 7th day of October, 1938.
TANUMAL JETHANAND SERISHTEDAR,
Joint F. C. Sub-Judge Hyderabad Sind.
9711.

IN THE COURT OF THE JOINT F. C. SUB-JUDGE HYDERABAD.

SUB-CIVIL Suit No. 35 of 1938.

MUKHI BAGOMAL, son of Mukhi Hotchand Sind worki occupation merchant, residents of Hyderabad Sind ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
DHARAMDAS, son of Metharam Hindu Punjabi occupation Govt. Servant c/o Dr. Manilal Ram lal resident of Balaji Road Surat ..... Defendant.
To,
The abovenamed defendant.
The abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Permanent Injunction. You are hereby required to appear on the 4th of November 1938 at 10-30 a. m. failing which the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and Seal of the Court this 7th day of October 1938.
TANUMAL JETHANAND, SERISHTEDAR,
Joint F. C. Sub-Judge Hyderabad Sind.
9710.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "STONAGE" AT PEDDAR ROAD CUMBALLA HILL
Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vallabhdas Murlidhar the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will To-day MONDAY the 17th October 1938, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
All that piece of Pension Tax Ground (now redeemed) with building situate at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, admeasuring about 1,438 sq. yards, bearing Municipal D Ward No. 3535, St. No. 39B-2 and bounded on the North by the property of Jamshedji N. Gamadia, on the South by a 40 feet Road, on the East by Peddar Road and on the West by the property of Doongarsi Joshi.
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Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 18th day of October, 1938 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the above address by order of Messrs. Amin Desai & Nanavati Attorneys for Messrs. Jawanmal Gadmal & Co., 2nd Defendants in Suit No. 1482 of 1938 (Bai Kuverbai and another v/s. Dattatraya, D. Devruker and others) and on account and at the risk of Dattatraya Dhondupant Devruker alias Dattaram Dhondupant Tilak, the Mortgagor.
All the Stock-in-trade of the above shop.
The above is on view.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES IN TRAVANCORE

Shocking Details

Shocking allegations of Travancore police excesses is contained in a statement by Vasudeva Bhagavathar published by the "Mathrubhumi" of Calicut in its issue of October 7. The statement is issued from Alleppey and is dated October 4. The following is a free translation of the statement:—
"On 5th Kanni (M.E.) a public meeting was held at Pazhayavalli, three miles north of Alleppey under the auspices of the Travancore State Congress. I and Messrs Parameswaran and Shanmukhan, workers of the State Congress and speakers at the meeting, were taken to the Alleppey Police station the next day at about 10 a.m by Head Constable..... and party.
After some time we were taken to a place behind police station. At first a policeman caught hold of the tuft of hair on Mr. Parameswaran's head, bent him by force till his head was between the legs of the policeman who, then began to fist his victim. At every breath the unfortunate victim shouted "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai". "Down with Repression," "Victory to State Congress", "Down with Autocracy" etc.
Having finished with Mr. Parameswaran, the policeman caught hold of Mr. Shanmukhan. He was also similarly treated. Mr. Shanmukhan also shouted "Jais" as he was being manhandled.
Then came my turn. I believe I also shouted some of the slogans at least, as my two friends and colleagues. A constable, whom I can recognise at sight, caught my throat and pressed it so hard and violently that my tongue came protruding out of my mouth. At this stage I heard some one shouting: "What, are you going to kill him?" We three were lying in this condition at three different places.
The Head constable pointed out a place and asked us to go and sit there. Somehow we managed to drag ourselves to that place. It was the lavatory (It should be remembered that there is no flush system there. The pit is more common, and the place is foul with bad smell). From 12 noon on the 6th Kanni (M.E.) till about 6 p.m. the next day—except for some interval—we had to stay there. We spent about 36 hours in that foul atmosphere.
At about 9 p.m. on 7th Kanni (M.E.) we were led to the presence of Inspector N. Chandrasekharan Nair. Mr. Nair asked me:
"Are you not an artist? What use have you for Responsible Government?"
I replied: "I am not concerned with any personal advantage to me in the establishment of responsible Government. I am not actuated by personal gains or motives If responsible Government is established we can save Rs. 5,500 by appointing our own Minister on a salary of Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 6,000 that was being paid as salary and allowance to the present Diwan. The large amount thus saved can be utilised for the service of the peasants and workers and in the interests of poor artists like me. It is on this fundamental principle that I have joined the State Congress and have become its worker."

Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital

Mr. M. R. Kolah, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals writes:
For some time past, certain interested persons have been inciting the subordinate staff to disobey and defy their superior officers. This culminated in open defiance when certain articles belonging to the late assistant manager Maganlala Khushaldas Megha (who died about a month back) were being removed from the Hospital premises.
On the 30th ultimo, one Bai Fulbai Parasram Megha, a relation of the deceased Assistant Manager, came to the hospital premises to remove the said articles. Mrs. Cardmaster, the wife of the Manager, was helping her to do so. A hospital servant was passing by when Mr. Cardmaster requested him to give a helping hand to Bai Fulbai. He simply ignored the request and walked off. Sakaram Rama, the bullock Muccadam hearing of this came on the scene and told Manager's wife that the servants would not help her. Thereupon Mrs. Cardmaster simply asked him to go away. Upon this he became insulting and used extremely foul and abusive language towards the ladies. Under this grave provocation the Manager's wife who happened to be on the 1st floor of her quarters threw her slipper (sappat) at the Muccadam in order to express her disgust at his improper and unwarranted conduct. The slipper did not hit the Muccadam.
The Manager on hearing the commotion came out and asked the Muccadam to walk off. The Muccadam thereupon became abusive towards the Manager also and finally left the place. The incident was brought to the notice of the President of the institution who after careful personal enquiries and after hearing both the parties dismissed the Muccadam.
Despite the notice given to him the said Muccadam tried to enter the wards of the hospital the following day. The other employees of the hospital followed the dismissal with a lightning strike, demanding immediate reinstatement of the Muccadam. Not only did the employees decline to work but they also refused to vacate the hospital quarters in their occupation They have also been intimidating the new servants employed in their place, necessitating the enlistment of police protection on the part of the management to carry on the hospital work.
In view of certain erroneous and misleading statements appearing in the Press regarding the public we place all the facts before them. We have always received very substantial and generous support for our institution from the public and we trust that on this occasion they will not withhold the same to us in our efforts to maintain the discipline necessary to carry on the good work of the institution.

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Flood Havoc In Bhatkal Petha (N. Kanara)

Left: Collapsed roofs of houses at Mudbhatkal. Right: Ruined cottages at Chavanthani. In the one in the centre two cows and a woman were found dead.

EXPERIMENTS IN STREET LIGHTING

Ingenious Reflector In Lamps On Pedder Road

Bombay Municipality have recently paid considerable attention to the question of street lighting—a matter dealt with more than once in the W.I.A.A.'s Magazine, Motoring in India.

Perhaps the most striking experiment recently conducted is the lighting of Hornby Vellard with mercury vapour lamps and of the adjoining Lovegrove Road with sodium vapour lamps. Presumably the adoption of different type of lamp on contiguous sections of the same road was intended as an experiment to find out which is preferably; the experiment, however will give no conclusive results since the road surface in the area is not continuously the same—and a major factor in street illumination is the reflection cast up by the road surface; while the placing and location of the lights in the different places is also different, which renders comparison less easy.

The lighting of a street lined with low overhanging trees, such as Pedder Road, presents many difficulties; for the situation prevents the lamps being suspended at a height which makes better lighting possible, whilst on the other hand the size of the lamp has to be limited, as otherwise too much glare would result. The Gas Company are to be congratulated on the method they have adopted for improving the lighting of Pedder Road. A piece of polished metal which has been placed on the kerb side of the lantern serves the purpose of directing that portion of the light, which would otherwise fall on the abutting property, on the road surface.

SHOULD FILTERING BE PERMITTED?

Traffic in Bombay is allowed to filter to the left against a police constable's signal except where, to ensure the safety of pedestrians crossing the road, the constable on duty stops all vehicular traffic by holding out both arms horizontally.

Traffic is growing every month in the city and the time has some when the advisability of permitting the continuation of filtering should be considered.

On wide thoroughfares it facilitates traffic movement but on busy streets less than 60 feet wide, or at intersections with acute angle kerb corners and heavy cross traffic filtering should probably be controlled. The question is complex and the Safety First Association of India have submitted a memorandum on it to the traffic authorities.

Flood-stricken and homeless villagers of Chavthani.

'VOLTE FACE' OF B. P. T. U. C.

Genesis Of Hartal: Masani On Political Decision Of Communists

The Bombay C. S. P. will not join hands with Dr. Ambedkar, the liberals and other Anti-Congress elements in their attempt to make political capital against the Congress says Mr. M. R. Masani in the course of an article he contributes to the "Congress Socialist" under the caption "B.P.T.U.C.'s volte face" and the genesis of Hartal.

Writes Mr. Masani.

A protest strike or 'hartal' is something we in this country have hitherto resorted to against some particularly black act of the British Government. On November 7, if the combination of Liberals, Ambedkarites and Communists which to-day dominates the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress has its way, the workers of Bombay will be asked to go on a one day protest strike against the Industrial Disputes Bill of the Congress Ministry.

When this Bill in its final shape was published in July, it was found that many of the criticisms levelled against the original proposals by Socialists and Trade Unionists had been met and several of their suggestions incorporated in the Bill. There were still, however, several provisions, in particular Sections 7 and 77 and those regarding penalties which called for amendment.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT

The B.P.T.U.C met a little later and appointed a committee of eight or ten persons to consider the Bill in detail and to draft amendments which would be sponsored by members of the T.U.C. in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. All those who spoke at that meeting admitted that the Bill was a great improvement on the Government's original proposals.

The Sub-Committee met morning and evening for three or four days running. I think it was on the third day that Comrade Ranadive made a startling statement which made many of the other members, including the Chairman, Comrade Jamnadas Mehta, sit up with surprise. Comrade Ranadive suddenly declared that he had come to the conclusion that the Bill was so vicious that it could not be improved and that therefore the B.P.T.U.C. should roundly condemn the measure and oppose it root and branch!

B.P.T.U.C.'S 'VOLTE FACE'

This 'volte face' suggested by the Communists was readily acquiesced in by the non-Congressmen present and I found myself suddenly in a minority of one in the sub-committee in opposing this entirely uncalled for change of front. I felt that this was a purely political decision of the Communists which was being forced down our throat and which bore no relation whatsoever to the course of discussion we had in our sub-committee and the amendments to several sections which we had already prepared.

The misguided tactics adopted by the B.P.T.U.C. were doomed to failure. The hurling of abuse on, and the attribution of motives to, the Ministers only resulted in putting their backs up and making desirable changes in the Bill less likely.

The Bombay C. S. P will, however, stand by the A.I.C.S.P. Executive's decision not to join hands with Dr. Ambedkar, the Liberals and other anti-Congress elements in their attempt to make political capital against the Congress.

STEPPING STONES FOR WALKERS

Now that roundabouts are general in Bombay to facilitate the movement of vehicles and to speed up traffic provision should be made for pedestrians.

Generally speaking, pedestrians should not cross a junction through a roundabout but should cross at the intersecting street instead, just outside the throats. Where streets are more than 20 feet wide—as are almost all streets in Bombay—"stepping stones" in the form of pedestrian refuges should be provided so that people may cross the streets safely.

Stone Splits In Half-Breaks Window

When a heavy vehicle ran over a flat stone some six inches long in one of Bombay's busiest streets the other day, the stone split in two-and half of it was hurled through a plate glass window, just missing a man sitting behind it. The importance of keeping the streets free of stones, coconut shells, and similar things is not always realised—and motorists should heed this warning not to run over them.

Is Cooperage Bandstand A Roundabout?

Many people consider the bandstand at the Cooperage, Bombay, is in fact a roundabout; but if this were so all traffic moving along Queen's Road and along Mayo and Cooperage Roads should go round the bandstand and not pass straight through.

The official view is not known but, since through traffic does not circulate round the bandstand it would appear that the connections between the two roads are to be regarded as one-way streets.

FINE NEW FOOTPATH IN BOMBAY

Obstructing Trees Should Be Cut Down

Excellent concrete pavements have now been laid along Queen's Road of a kind that are bound to appeal to pedestrians. It is unfortunate that the effective area of these pavements is decreased by too many obstructing trees—at some points in a double line, many of them slanting. These trees undoubtedly need thinning down, while some should be removed. There are also other obstuctions to easy walking—a staypole, a dust-bin, etc.,—and it is unfortunate that such things were not removed before the concrete surface was laid.

CORNER VISIBILITY AND LOW WALLS

Central Government Buildings A Good Example

The Central Government's building in Queen's Road, Bombay, is now almost in full ocupation and motorists are congratulating the Government of India on giving a lead to other builders by constructing a very low boundary wall which gives excellent corner visibility. High compound walls create blind corners but the memorandum issued by the Safety First Association of India on corner development has been widely re-printed all over India, so that future buildings should be completely up to date in this important traffic aspect.

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Sunday's Cricket Matches

Merchant's Brilliant 86 For Raja Jath's XI

HINDU GYMKHANA BEATS C. C. I. BY 3 WICKETS AND 7 RUNS

Saturday's three cricket matches were continued in bright and sunny weather on Sunday morning and the fixture between Dr. Kanga's XI and Raja of Jath's XI at the Parsi Gymkhana ground, attracted a big crowd.

C. V. Grimmett, the famous Australian Test Cricketer, who has come out to India on a coaching engagement with the Raja Sahib, was the centre of attraction. Besides well-known players like India's Test Captain, Vijay Merchant, M. M. Naidu from Poona, V. S. Hazare and S. R. Godambe were also assisting the visitors.

The match, as expected, resulted in a draw and a feature of it was the brilliant batting of Vijay, who carried his bat for a well-made 86.

AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

At the Brabourne Stadium, the Hindu Gymkhana won their engagement against the Cricket Club of India by 3 wkts. and 7 runs in a 1-1|2 day fixture.

IBRAHIM'S 109

The Islam Gymkhana won their match against the Bombay Hindu Club Union by 3 wickets and 143 runs.

The visitors were all out on Saturday for a small total of 118, to which the Gymkhana replied with 261 for 7 wickets. K. C. Ibrahim was in a bright mood and remained unbeaten with a fine 109 to his credit.

The following are the scores:—

DR. KANGA'S XI

J. H. Wadia, l.b.w. b Talpade	0
F. K. Nariman, b Grimmett	5
K. H. Dastur, b Godambe	5
N. F. Canteenwalla, c Merchant, b Tapade	3
D. R. Havewalla c Godambe, b Raja of Jath	37
K. K. Tarapore, c Raja of Jath b Grimmett	49
P. M. Kateli (not out)	10
K. R. Meherhomji, st. Thakkar- b Grimmett	0
M. A. Buhariwalla, c Kenny, b Raja of Jath	4
P. M. Dhondy, b Godambe	0
R. J. Jamshedji, l.b.w., b Godambe	0
Extra	1
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS: D. S. Talpade 2 for 13; S. R. Godamne 3 for 9; C. V. Grimmett 3 for 61 and Raja of Jath 2 for 19.

RAJA OF JATH'S XI (1st Innings)

Raja of Jath, b Jamshedji	0
L. B. Kenny, l.b.w. Havewalla	11
M. M. Naidu, c Nariman, b Jamshedji	12
V. M. Merchant, c Kateli b Havewalla	86
V. S. Hazare, c Nariman, b Tarapore	22
S. R. Godambe, st. Meherhomji b Jamshedji	10
C. V. Grimmett, not out	9
Raj Kumar of Jath, c Kateli, b Jamshedji	0
B. J. Tote, c Meherhomji, b Jamshedji	2
J. P. Thakkar, l.b.w. Havewalla	0
D. S. Talpade, c Nariman, b Jamshedji	0
Extras	8
Total	160

(Bowling:—D. R. Havewalla 3 for 61 and R. J. Jamshedji 6 for 62).

DR. KANGA'S XI (2nd Innings)

J. H. Wadia, b Hazare	18
F. K. Nariman, c Naidu, b Godambe	22
K. H. Dastur, c and b Grimmett	0
N. F. Canteenwalla, b Grimmett	12
D. R. Havewalla, c Raja of Jath, b Hazare	5
K. K. Tarapore, l.b.w., Grimmett	0
P. M. Kateli, not out	34
K. R. Meherhomji, c Naidu, b Raja of Jath	48
M. A. Buhariwala, not out	0
P. M. Dhondy and R. J. Jamshedji did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total (for 7 wkts.)	147

RAJA OF JATH'S XI (2nd Innings)

Raja of Jath, l.b.w., Tarapore	28
L. B. Kenny, b Jamshedji	6
V. S. Hazare, c Nariman, b Tarapore	33
V. M. Merchant, not out	11
M. M. Naidu, st. Meherhomji, b Tarapore	0
Rajkumar of Jath, run out	1
S. R. Godambe, c Canteenwalla, b Jamshedji	0
C. V. Grimmett, not out	20
Extras	8
Total (for 6 wkts.)	107

C. C. I. (1st Innings)

C. M. Rana, c Wadker, b Jobanputra	9
T. K. Contractor, c Seth, b Wadker	67
J. A. Dadyseth, c Pawasker, b Jobanputra	21
B. S. Bilimoria, c and b Jobanputra	2
U. M. Thakersey, l.b.w. Koppiker	5
H. N. Contractor, c Hansoti, b Koppiker	25
C. H. Chandarana, l.b.w. Jobanputra	7
K. R. Lotwalla, not out	17
A. J. Wadia, b Kopper	0
G. N. Laljee, l.b.w. Kopper	13
E. J. Baria, b Jobanputra	4
Extras	3
Total	178

(Bowling:—K. H. Jobanputra 5 for 35 and D. Koppiker 4 for 54).

HINDU GYMKHANA (1st Innings)

S. N. Mehta, st. Dadyseth, b Chandarana	23
S. K. Pawasker, c Chandarana, b Baria	19
S. C. Seth, l.b.w. Chandarana	19
M. S. Naik, l.b.w. Baria	46
R. R. Wadker, l.b.w. Chandarana	3
K. Jobanputra, st. Dadyseth b Rana	40
R. Ramakant, st. Dadyseth, b Rana	0
C. S. Shete, not out	22
D. V. Koppiker, not out	15
M. C. Hansote and G. B. Gavanker did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 7 wkts.)	185

(Bowling:—C. H. Chandarana 3 for 41 and C. M. Rana 2 for 38).

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

City Civic Elections

Selection Of Congress Candidates

Thirty applications it is understood, have been rejected in "toto" by the Selection Committee in the case of candidates for the ensuing Municipal elections which the Congress had intended to contest.

Out of the seventy-five applications to be scrutinised now for final selection by the Committee, it is thought likely that about 10 applications may be further rejected.

It is further learnt that almost all the applications of the Congress Socialists will be favourably entertained.

The final results may be announced within two days.

ZALAWAR BEAT HALAR BY 8 WICKETS

Kathiawar Cricket Tournament Result

KATHIAWAR, October 14.

A two-day cricket fixture was arranged between Halar Prant XI and Zalawar Prant XI which was played at Rajkot on October 12 and 13. Winning the toss, Zalawar Prant XI put up 292 Bhavani, Gatoor Purshottam and Shantilal contributing their individual scores of 68, 59, 51 and 44. To this, Halar Prant XI replied with 175, the chief contributions being Bhatt P. M. 44 unbeaten, Rathod 32 and Bhogilal 27.

Being forced to follow on, again, Bhatt P.M. who remained unbeaten in the first innings opened the second venture and put up a total of 162, his own contribution being 68 which consisted of 10 fours. Zalawar made up the required total of 49 for the loss of 2 wickets, and thus won the match by 8 wickets and 3 runs. The leather honours were divided between Shantilal and Nyalchand on the Zalawar side, both Shantilal and Nyalchand, capturing 9 wickets in all in both the innings.

ZALAWAR 1ST INNINGS

K. S. Pratapsinhji b Ismael	7
Bhavani run out	64
Gattoor, c Bhatt A. L., b Rathod	59
Shantilal, b Ismael	44
Purshottam, c Gohel, b Bhatt A. L.	51
Dhirubha, st., b Bhogilal	25
Capt Karansinhji, c Bhatt P.M., b K. S. Pradumansinhji	1
Kisansinhji, l.b.w. b Bhatt A. L.	10
Yuvraj of Muli (not out)	9
Nandlal, b Rathod	9
Nyalchand, c Rathod, b Bhatt A. L.	3
Extras	10
Total	292

HALAR 1ST INNINGS

Bhatt P. M., (not out)	44
Rathod, l.b.w. b Shantilal	32
Bhogilal, b Purshottam	27
Ismael, b Purshottam	18
Velji, c Purshottam, b Nyalchand	15
Bhatt A. L., l.b.w. b Nyalchand	7
Gohel T. S., b Nyalchand	2
K. S. Pradyumansinhji, Capt., c Kisansinhji, b Shantilal	10
Nakoom, b Nyalchand	5
Ahmedabadi, b Shantilal	2
Udesinhji, b Nyalchand	1
Extras	12
Total	175

HALAR SECOND INNINGS

Bhatt P.M., c Karansinhji, b Shantilal	85
Rathod, c Kisansinhji, b Shantilal	0
Bhogilal c Purushottam, b Nyalchand	9
Ismael, c Gatoor, b Shantilal	1
Velji c Gatoor, b Shantilal	19
Bhatt, A. L., c Karansinhji, b Shantilal	0
Gohel T. S., b Nyalchand	11
K. S. Pradyumansinhji, c Shantilal, b Shantilal	5
Nakoom, c Karansinhji, b Nyalchand	8
Ahmedabadi, b Nyalchand	16
Udesinhji (not out)	1
Extras	7
Total	162

ZALAWAR 2ND INNINGS

K. S. Pratapsinhji (not out)	27
Dhirubha, c Ismael, b Gohel	1
Kisansinhji, l.b.w. b Gohel	7
Purushottam (not out)	2
Extras	12
Total (for 2 wickets)	49

SIMLA.—During the month of September, 1938 sales of cash certificates amounted to approximately Rs. 1,29,34,000 against Rs. 1,26,16,000 in September, 1937, and Rs. 1,24,84,000 in September, 1936.

Lucknow, Oct. 15.—The Lucknow High School has been indefinitely closed owing to incessant strikes.—United Press.

Rs. 50 Lakhs Claim In Wrongful Dismissal Case

Alleged Wrongful Termination Of Managing Agency

The appeal filed by the firm of Messrs Morarji Goculdas and Co. against the judgment of Mr. Justice Somjee dismissing their suit against the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. came on for hearing before the Appellate Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court.

By this suit the plaintiff firm claimed Rs. 50 Lakhs as damages alleging that they were wrongfully dismissed from their position as the managing agents of the defendant company.

In 1874 when the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. was incorporated, clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association of the Co. provided as follows. "that the firm of Morarji Goculdas and Co. of Bombay, or whatever member or members that firm may for the time consist of shall be the agents of the Company, so long as the said firm shall carry on business in Bombay or until they shall resign."

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES

Under the above clause Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co. had been working as the managing agents of the defendant Co. In 1930, the latter Company was in financial difficulties and there was a winding up petition in the High Court. At this time, there were only three partners in the managing agents' firm, and they were unable to provide the necessary funds for the Company. And therefore, they arranged to take two Calcutta firms known as Jhajharias and Dhendhandias as partners in their firm on certain terms.

It was agreed under the terms that these two Calcutta firms should be admitted as partners in the firm of Morarji Goculdas and Co., that they should advance Rs. 12 Lakhs to the Company at a certain rate of interest and on sufficient security and that they should also be appointed selling agents of the Company.

In pursuance of the above terms of the agreement, the two Calcutta firms were taken as partners of the managing agents' firm and they advanced Rs. 12 Lakhs to the Company. This happened in February 1931.

Two years later on January 27, 1933, the Board of Directors of the Company passed a resolution terminating the employment of the plaintiff firm as the managing agents on the ground of misconduct.

The plaintiff firm then filed this suit claiming Rs. 50 Lakhs as damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Justice Somjee who tried the suit in the first instance dismissed the claim with costs. The plaintiff firm then appealed.

JUDGMENT

In their judgments, their lordships referred to a ruling given by the Bombay High Court in a suit filed by a shareholder of the defendant Company. The ruling was to the effect that clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association did not compel the Company to employ as their managing agents, the partners for the time being in the firm of Morarjee Goculdas and Co., at any rate after the death of the persons who were partners in 1874 the last of whom died in 1909.

Their Lordships then discussed the contention of the Advocate General on behalf of the plaintiff firm that though there was no actual agreement to appoint the new firm of Morarjee Goculdas as re-constituted in 1931 as the managing agents of the Company, such an agreement was implied on the terms of clause 6.

The result of such an agreement, their lordships said, would be that the employment of the new firm would continue for the period specified in clause 6 or at any rate during the life-time of the existing partners or their survivors.

It was impossible to imply any such agreement when there was the clear evidence that all the parties considered that no such agreement was necessary.

But though there was no actual or implied contract, their lordships thought the case against the Co. might be put in this way. Looking to the agreement between the old partners and the new partners of Morarjee Goculdas and Co., the new firm would automatically become the managing agents of the Co. and would get the benefit of the managing agency agreement.

PARTNERS' RETIREMENT

This position was known to the company which must be assumed to have accepted the view that the new firm would continue as the managing agents of the Company on the basis of clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association. But such an agreement would be limited to the life of the new firm of managing agents. And it was provided that the new partners should retire from the managing agency firm, as soon as their loan of Rs. 12 Lakhs had been repaid. The loan was repaid in July 1936. And there was no reason to suppose that after the repayment of the loan, the Company would continue the employment of Morarji Goculdas and Co. as their managing agents. But till the loan was repaid and the new partners retired, the firm was entitled to continue as the managing agents, and their dismissal before that time would have been wrongful in the absence of any sound and valid reason.

But their lordships agreed with the trial judge that in this case the dismissal was justified by misconduct.

The only serious misconduct alleged against the firm was that there were quarrels between the partners.

Shortly after the new partnership was formed the two groups of new partners, the Jhajharias and Dhandharias, began to quarrel between themselves and each group tried to get rid of the other, and there were litigations between them. Both the groups agreed that it was impossible for them to work together and carry on the business of the partnership at a profit—and its only business was to act as the managing agents of the Company.

An employee in the position of managing agents, said their lordships, could be dismissed if he was guilty of conduct which was incompatible with his carrying out his duties as such agents.

And, in this case, if the directors came to the conclusion that the quarrels between the members of the managing agency firm were bound to affect prejudicially the business prospects of the Company and might lead to disaster at any time, they were not bound to wait until disaster actually overcame them, but they were entitled to terminate their employment at once under such circumstances.

Their lordships, therefore, held that the plaintiff firms' dismissal was justified. Their appeal was rejected.

R. CAMA WINS NOVICE'S CYCLE RACE

5 Miles Championship For Jal Guard

Three cycle races were organised by the B.P.C.U. round the Oval at 7 a.m., (S.T.) on Sunday. First the race of three miles was run for Novices. 8 started. Laher took the lead throughout closely followed by Cama and Moos First 2 rounds were slow, but the last was fast. Keen struggle started between Cama and Moos. but Cama beat Moos by half a length in the final sprint. Time 9 m 53s

In the ladies' race of 2 miles four competed. Thaker sisters and Gazdar sisters. The race was slow. Miss D. Thaker won the event closely followed by her sister Miss B Thaker. Time 6m 34-3/5 s.

In the 5 mile Cycle Championship 10 started. The race was fast in the 1st round. All the competitors had no brakes except Havewalla who from the beginning was swerving here and there and applying his brakes unnecessarily trying to bring the other competitors down. In the 2nd round lead was taken by Rustom Irani followed by Nariman and Guard, when in the 3rd round Havewalla suddenly came in front of R. Irani and tried to knock him down by touching his rear wheel to the front wheel of Irani, so fight started between them. Judges warned Havewalla but he would not listen. The judges became overkind by giving him 3 warnings, after which he was disqualified yet Havewalla continued in the race for which he will have to pay heavy penalty of being rusticated from all cycle races for a year or so. 2nd and 3rd rounds were slow but the fourth and 5th rounds were fast. R. Irani made a very long sprint but could not maintain it till the end. Havewalla finished first but was disqualified, therefore Jal Guard who stood second was placed first, E. Nariman 2nd and Hyderabadwalla 3rd, Time: 13 m. 58 s

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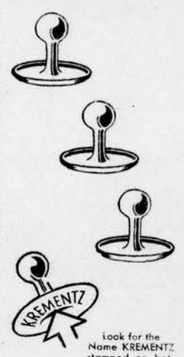

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A hacking, racking cough is nature's danger signal. More serious ills may follow. That's the time for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy—the safe, proven remedy that doctors have been recommending for more than 50 years. Chamberlain's clears the air passages, breaks up congestion. Quickly the cold is relieved. Economical. Pleasant tasting.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Vad 9, 1994
Muslim: Shabar 22, 1357
Parsi: Ardibehest 12, 1308
Hightide: 6-05; 18-23
Lowtide: 12-54
Sunrise: 6h. 34m.
Sunset: 6h. 13m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, October 21.

Haj Committee at 5 p.m.

CELESTIAL SCENERY THROUGH TELESCOPE.

Under the auspices of Several Masonic Bodies, on the Terrace of Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road, Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will deliver, in English, a lecture with illustrative explanations of identifying the Constellations and gazing the Stars, both with nacked eye and through Telescope, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Pherozshaw Mehta Road and Gunbow Street, both. Lifts available upto 7 p.m.

"EUROPEAN CRISIS"

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Social League Sjt Ashok Mehta will speak on "European Crisis and Czechoslovakia" to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in the Gurukul Gujrati School's Hall.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE B. P. S. T. FEDERATION.

The Annual Conference of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation is to be held at Surat from the 17th to the 19th of October, 1938, under the Presidentship of Professor D. R. Gadgil of Poona.

LECTURE ON ANTI GAS MEASURES TO MEDICOS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, the Unit Gas Officer of the 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment Bombay District Military Headquarters, will give a Demonstration of Anti-Gas Measures on Monday, October 17, at 8-45 p.m. at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge Chowpatty, Bombay. Dr. S. K. Vaidya, President of the Union, will preside.

SHREE RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM.

Free Tuition on every Sunday between 6 and 10 p.m. Natural way to cure all sorts of diseases and to promote real health and salvation at Seksaria Building Near Prarthna Samaj.

FREE-HINDI-CLASSES.

The Hindi-Vidyapeeth of Bombay is conducting Hindi-classes as per the following schedule:—

(1) RASHTRABHASHA-PRAVESH:—Monday and Thursday.
(2) RASHTRABHASHA-PARICHAYA:—Tuesday and Friday.
(3) RASHTRABHASHA-KOVID:—Wednesday and Saturday.

Those whose mother-tongue is not Hindi may appear in the above examinations of Hindi-Prachar-Samiti, Wardha. Names oof the candidates are being enrolled from to-day. Regular coaching will begin from today (Saturday).

TIME:—Daily at 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FOR FEMALES:—The above classes especially for Women under the guidance of women teachers will be taken on Saturdays and Sundays at 2-30 to 4-30 p.m.

PLACE:—Sirdar High School at Imoy Pirozeshah Building Khetwadi 12th Lane.

LONG SERVICE BADGES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Following the practice on Railways in America and Europe, the B. B. and C. I. Railway have issued badges to the senior staff of the Traffic Department who wear uniform showing length of good service. These badges are in the form of a chromium plated arrow—the well-known sign adopted many years ago by the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

One arrow will be awarded for the first fifteen years of approved service and one for each subsequent five years of service, so that a man of 25 years approved service will wear a badge of three arrows on the left breast of his uniform coat. These badges are regarded by railwaymen in other countries with justifiable pride and will doubtless provide a further incentive to the staff of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to live up to their record of public service and efficiency.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Vessel of Wrath" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Painted Desert" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"There's Always a Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Convict 99" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Mysterious Pilot" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
METRO—"Arsene Lupin Returns" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Vasanti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Sheik" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopichand" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—We're Going to be Rich" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vachan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-20 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Bad Man of Brimstone" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

B. P. T. U. C.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF ACTION.

A meeting of the Council of Action will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, to take stock of the strike preparations.

"Most Beautiful Model" Rejects Four Studio Bids

The lure of Hollywood has no appeal to Miss Georgia Carroll. Recently chosen by a jury of artists and illustrators as the most beautiful model in America, Miss Carroll was besieged with offers. Four of the Cinema city's leading studios immediately offered screen tests. All were rejected by Miss Carroll.

Miss Carroll says she likes her work in New York as a professional model. Being in great demand, her earnings run exceptionally high. She prefers this steady income month after month to an exorbitant Hollywood salary for a few weeks only.

"Posing", says Miss Carroll, "has all the thrills of Hollywood and is never boring. You are always on the go, something different crops up every day."

Miss Carroll is just past 18. She has honey-blonde hair, deep blue eyes and a smile that wins instant admiration. Her features are perfect for photographic purposes, which means she photographs beautifully at any angle and in any light.

Miss Carroll says she uses Listerine Tooth paste regularly. In appreciation for the way it keeps her teeth so pearly white and sparkling, she has granted special permission to the makers of Listerine tooth paste to distribute absolutely free a large size, full-coloured and autographed picture of herself. It is a beautiful picture of a beautiful girl—a picture well worth framing. Your chemist has a supply.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
a.m.
8-0 Records.
p.m.
1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Music. 2-0 Krishnabai Hukkeri 2-30 Ladies Ploglam (Gujarati and Marathi). 2-45 Ahmad Dilawar 3-0 For Fomen 3-5 At your Service 3-10 Famous Women of Indian History, Talk. 3-15 Instrumental. Variety. 5-30 Ahmad Dilawar. 5-30 Chorus. 5-57 B. D. Manjarkar. 6-0 Teachers Conference at Surat (By K. T. Shah). 6-20 Unpublished Letters of Shri Pagal Harnath. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Bombay that knows no sleep —(Gujarati). 7-45 News. 8-0 Sati. 8-30 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Ahmad Dilawar. 9-30 News. —(B.B.C.). 9-50 Misprints: 1, by G. R. Genge. 10-5 Erwin Klein. 10-35 Symphony Night. 11-5 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
p.m.
1-0 to 3-30 As in Bombay I.
61 metres (4,905 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 As in Bombay I. 11-5 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)
a.m.
7-0 Mukerjee. 7-10 Ghazals from Mushtaribai. 7-55 Sarangi Recital. 8-5 Mushtaribai. 8-40 In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
noon
12-0 For the Highbrows.
p.m.
12-25 Ghazals. 1-0 Variety programme. 2-0 science. 2-15 Music. 2-20 Indian History. 6-0 News. In English. 6-5 In Hindustani. 6-10 Melodies. 6-30 Mohamad Shafi. 6-50 Her Choices. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 7-45 Haider Husain. 7-55 Popular Music 8-15 What it means to be, An Editor—Hindustani 8-30 Taj Mahal. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Ghazals from Mohammad Shafi. 10-0 In a Women's College 10-15 Classical Music. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
noon
12-0 to 2-0 As in Delhi I.
60 metres (4,995 kc/s)
p.m.
6-0 As in Delhi I 6-10 for Highbrows. 6-30 Music. 7-0 An Wings of Song. 7-25 Classical Music. 7-55 Your Choice 8-15 to 9-45 As in DelhiI I. 9-45 Light Divertisement 10-0 to 10-15 as in Delhi I. 10-15 Light Divertisement 10-55 News.

PRESSMEN FELICITATED FOR IMPARTIAL REPORTING

A Happy Function Where Premier And Opposition Leader Sit On "Same Bench"

FOONA, October 15.

For the first time in the history of provincial autonomy in this Province, the Prime Minister and the Leader of Opposition were seen sitting in the "same bench" last night. But the Leader of the Democratic Swaraj Party continued to remain in the "Opposition Bench".

The occasion was provided by the Bombay Legislature Press Gallery Association's Dinner held in honour of the Prime Minister, Bombay Government, the Hon. the President of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to which were also invited leaders of other parties including Leader of the Opposition.

The Prime Minister and the leaders of Opposition freely fraternised with each other, and exchanged postprandial bouquets and compliments and expressed the wish that they should have many more such opportunities when members of Government and the Opposition could freely meet each other socially, forgetting the artificial battlefield atmosphere of the "house."

These sentiments had a peculiar significance as only a couple of hours earlier a tense house had witnessed a battle royal between the Opposition and Government on its floor when tempers had been frayed and sharp words exchanged.

TRIBUTE TO MR. KHER

Mr. Alastair Macrae, President of the Press Gallery Association, welcoming the guests, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, paid a personal tribute to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, which was applauded all round.

The Prime Minister, responding, confessed that that was the first time he was meeting leaders of Opposition socially, and that round a dinner table, and expressed sincere pleasure at having been afforded an opportunity to do so.

The Prime Minister paid a tribute to the members of the Press Gallery Association for the impartiality and faithfulness with which they had reported the proceedings of the Bombay Legislature.

This sentiment was re-echoed by the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Assembly, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Leader of Opposition, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Leader of the Democratic Swaraj Party, and Mr. C. P. Bramble, Leader of the Progress Group.

Replying to references to certain amenities for the members of the Press Gallery made by Mr. Macrae, the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Assembly, stated that he had already moved in the direction of providing better accommodation in the press gallery in the chamber of the Assembly at Bombay, and he expressed full sympathy with other demands of the pressmen.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party, who was also invited to the dinner, could not attend.—A. P.

COSMOGENESIS—DIVISION OF SOULS IN NISTI.

At the Hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dadyseth House, 3rd floor, Cowasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) Mr. Jehangir S. Chinivala, Advocate, will give his sixth discourse on the series on "Cosmogenesis the division of Souls in the Nisti". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

During the month of September 1938, sales of cash certificates amounted to approximately Rs. 1,29,34,000 against Rs. 1,26,16,000 in September 1937 and Rs. 1,24,84,000 in September 1936.

'PURGE' FOR U. P. CONGRESSMEN

Jawahar To Preside Over Provincial Political Conference

LUCKNOW, Oct. 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is understood, has been elected President of the forthcoming Provincial Political Conference to be held at Fyzabad on December 30 and 31.

The Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon (convener), Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Acharya Narendra Deo, Acharya Kriplani and Sri Prakash to revise the Provincial Congress constitution, particularly with a view to devising suitable machinery for the purpose of keeping the Congress organisation free from corrupt practices and preventing undesirable persons from taking possession of it.—A. P.

SAXENA WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

U. P. Congress Executive Concedes His Demands

LUCKNOW, Oct. 15.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., President of the Provincial Congress Committee withdrew his resignation of his Presidentship today as a sequel to the Executive Council of the Committee agreeing to his demands for a stricter check on the doings and speeches of some Congressmen of the Presidency.

His four demands which the Council has accepted are that

(1) All activities directed to undermine the prestige and influence of the Congress organisation should be disapproved and action should be taken against such individuals as are responsible for it.

(2) Congressmen should be directed to dissociate themselves from such Kishan Sabhas as try to replace the National Flag or have for their office bearers Congressmen against whom disciplinary action has been taken by the P.C.C.

(3) Every attempt to run down publicly the Ministers should be discouraged and persons indulging in this will make themselves liable to disciplinary action.

(4) There should be no recourse to group satyagraha (i.e. defiance to Government) without the permission of the P.C.C. Executive Council.

It will be recalled that Mr Saxena tendered his resignation some time ago following differences with some members of the Committee over a circular issued by himself to the District Congress Committees asking them not to resort to satyagraha for remedying their grievances and reminding them of their moral responsibility by which it was incumbent on them to co-operate with the Ministry in maintaining Law and Order while the Congress was in office. Some members took objection to this circular as a sequel to which the resignation was tendered.

The whole matter was placed before the Executive Council who came to the above decision at their meeting to-day, after several hours of discussion.—United Press.

PARLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Resignations Of Congress Nominees Withdrawn

(From Our Own Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Saturday.

At the meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee held last evening. Mr. S. S. Naik and Smt. Gangabehen Patel appealed to their comrades who had resigned to reconsider their decision.

They moved that "This meeting requests the resigning candidates to withdraw their resignations.

Mr. Indravadan Oza moved a small amendment which was accepted by the mover suggesting that instead of resignations the word "the letter of resignations" be inserted. Thus the amended resolution purports to run thus.—"This meeting suggests to the resigning candidates to withdraw their letters of resignations." The House unanimously adopted the resolution and acclaimed Sjt. Ratubhai Desai, Sjt. Vaidya and Sjt. Virchand Sheth's announcement re. their withdrawal of the letter of resignations. They also assured the house that they would persuade their absentee colleagues to do the likewise. Similarly Sjts Shah's and Kakubhai's resignations also were withdrawn.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Oct. 16.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending a.m. to-day:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total Since 1st June.	Difference to normal
Agra	100	58	—	17.3	—7.0
Amraoti	89	67	—	41.2	+12.4
Akola	91	65	—	40.6	+12.7
Ahmedabad	96	70	—	19.4	—8.3
Ajmer	90	70	—	8.7	—9.8
Ahmednagar	88	65	—	35.3	+16.6
Ambala	97	60	—	20.0	—3.8
Allahabad	90	69	—	50.1	+14.9
Benares	90	73	—	35.5	—1.5
Bareilly	96	64	—	34.0	—5.2
BOMBAY	85	76	—	89.6	+21.5
Bangalore	84	66	—	27.5	+3.9
Bhopal	89	69	—	57.7	—
Baroda	93	69	—	34.5	—
Belgaum	87	64	—	36.0	—5.6
Bahawalpore	100	69	—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	92	69	—	27.9	+11.6
Bellary	91	74	—	21.3	+7.8
Bhavnagar	96	69	—	20.2	+0.3
Chittagong	90	77	—	88.6	+10.6
Calcutta	93	80	—	28.8	—21.1
Cuttack	92	77	—	41.3	—7.0
Cawnpore	94	69	—	49.5	+16.4
Calicut	84	72	—	113.3	+20.0
Colombo	85	73	T	18.3	—8.3
Cheerapunji	70	63	0.3	468.8	+144.1
Cocanada	91	76	—	41.0	+15.6
Cochin	84	77	—	67.1	+12.4
Dehra Dun	89	59	—	77.1	+4.1
Delhi	97	64	—	9.3	—13.6
Dehra I. Khan	98	64	—	2.0	—3.3
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	97	61	—	14.5	—4.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	48.4	—9.0
Fort Sandeman	86	57	—	8.3	—1.6
Gorakhpur	90	75	—	56.3	+10.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	74	—	25.0	—0.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	100	76	—	3.6	—2.4
Indore	89	65	—	50.2	+19.4
Jhansi	97	66	—	35.7	+2.1
Jubbulpore	90	64	—	59.4	+8.5
Jacobabad	104	56	—	1.0	—1.3
Jaipur	97	70	—	12.6	—9.9
Karwar	83	71	—	104.7	—7.0
Karachi	81	73	—	4.3	—1.6
Kodaikanal	69	53	0.1	25.7	—2.6
Khandwa	93	68	—	31.9	+4.6
Lucknow	92	69	—	59.3	+24.5
Ludhiana	101	62	—	8.5	—13.7
Lahore	99	59	—	7.6	—7.4
Lyallpur	98	62	—	7.1	—4.1
Multan	101	—	—	3.0	—2.0
Mysore	85	65	—	15.2	—3.3
Madras	94	77	—	14.6	—5.4
Marmagoa	82	73	—	85.5	—
Malegaon	91	63	—	26.9	+7.4
Mussoorie	69	54	—	55.5	—15.5
Mahableshwar	79	61	—	28.8	+30.3
Murree	72	52	—	42.0	+4.9
Mount Abu	79	64	—	38.3	—17.5
Masulipatam	91	80	—	23.1	—4.5
Mandalay	92	78	—	16.0	—4.6
Mangalore	85	73	—	121.7	+10.9
Meerut	—	—	—	16.8	—10.6
Mercara	75	59	—	124.5	+15.5
Nagpur	90	69	—	56.2	+12.6
Ootacamund	67	53	0.2	25.6	—5.8
Patna	88	79	—	54.6	+10.9
Peshawar	90	58	—	3.5	—1.3
Poona	88	70	—	35.1	+12.8
Pachmarhi	79	56	—	79.7	+7.9
Port Blair	88	77	—	85.8	+12.2
Quetta	75	35	—	0.9	—
Ranchi	81	71	T	111.8	—6.5
Rawalpindi	95	56	—	33.5	+10.7
Rangoon	88	77	2.3	83.7	+4.3
Ratnagiri	82	75	—	135.0	+39.0
Rajkot	97	68	—	19.0	—6.1
Sialkot	98	64	—	27.9	+5.1
Srinagar	75	39	—	7.8	—0.7
Sholapur	93	73	—	40.3	+17.1
Shillong	76	58	—	69.5	+10.2
Simla	—	—	—	—	—
Surat	90	73	—	42.9	+3.5
Salem	91	77	—	74.3	+0.1
Trichinopoly	85	77	—	12.8	—2.6
Trivandrum	84	74	—	32.5	—1.0
Vizagapatam	90	77	0.3	35.5	+10.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

"THE DRUM"

Offensive Portions To Be Excised

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In view of the widespread agitation against the exhibition in Bombay of the film entitled "The Drum", Government decided that the film should be re-examined and that in the meanwhile it should not be exhibited again in this Province. The film in the original form has been uncertified under Section 7, Sub-Section (7) of the Cinematograph Act, 1918.

Government have now re-examined the film and have ordered the excision of all such portions as in their opinion offended Indian national self-respect.

Government have directed that the film as now revised may now be certified by the Bombay Board of Film Censors if presented for such certification. Government take this opportunity to warn the importers of foreign made films that films, parts of which offend the Indian sentiment or national self-respect, may not receive in future the indulgence which the film "The Drum" has received. In this case the film had been passed by the Bombay Board of Film Censors, and exhibited to the public for some days before the attention of Government was drawn to the objectionable features of the film. Government have now instructed the Board that hereafter it should submit to Government its report and opinion on every foreign film depicting Indian life or dealing with Indian subject matter, wholly or in part, with a synopsis before it is certified.

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"Same class with 'The Awful Truth'" .... VARIETY
"Not since 'The Thin Man' has there been such hilarious comedy" ....
—Los Angeles Examiner.

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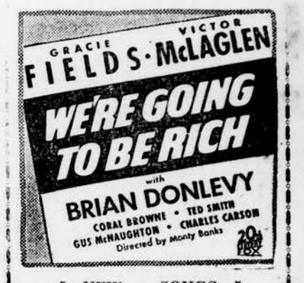
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WE'RE GOING TO BE RICH
with BRIAN DONLEVY
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1938

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

Encouraging progress in prohibition in the province is indicated by the Bombay Excise Department's review of the progress of the Ahmedabad prohibition scheme for the last fortnight in August and another reviewing the rural dry area schemes in the province for the quarter ended June 30. Both these reviews are very much belated in their publication and as such lose much of their propagandist value. We trust there will no avoidable delay in publishing similar reports in the future. Apart from the delay, the reports are on the whole gratifying Reviewing the position in Ahmedabad at the end of August, the first report says: "On the whole, it is possible to say that the situation regarding the consumption of liquor is very satisfactory and that there are no signs as yet of any extensive or organised evasion of the regulations. Total prohibition of country liquor is probably ninety nine per cent. or more, effective." The position is less satisfactory about drugs owing to the ease with which these are smuggled and the strong craving for the addicts. But better results may be reasonably expected in the near future with the progress of the movement and more vigilance on the part of the Excise authorities and voluntary agencies co-operating with them.

Dry Areas

The review of the progress of the rural "dry area" schemes calls for some detailed comment. In the first place the term "dry areas" is somewhat misleading. These areas are dry only in the sense that liquor and drugs are not sold there but may be freely brought from the neighbouring wet areas and possessed in limited quantities. Secondly, these dry areas cover not whole districts but only a few talukas, with the result that importation from the neighbouring areas becomes comparatively easy. In spite of these facilities given to the addicts the Excise Department is in a position to say that "the rural dry area experiment is so far showing most encouraging results in all areas except the coastal portion of Kanara district." About this district we are told: "Statistics indicate that demand for liquor exists in Kumta town and its neighbourhood, which is willing to take the trouble of going, or the expense of sending messengers, to Haldipur to bring back a bottle at a time. This and the smuggling of Goa liquor go to show that to enforce total prohibition in this area, specially effective measures will be necessary. The statistics of consumption at Haldipur and of cases detected illustrate the difficulty of enforcing and extending the dry area scheme in Kanara district."

Puzzling Remarks

It is regrettable that the position in the Kumta taluka is not as satisfactory as it could have been. However, the figures supplied to us by the local Congress Committee about the sales of country liquor and toddy during the first three months since the experiment was introduced there are encouraging enough. Calculating the excess of the sales in the border shops in the neighbouring wet area this year over the corresponding sale figures of these shops last year, we note that the use of country liquor in Kumta taluka has gone down from 1,115 gallons in 1937 to 418 gallons in 1938, showing a reduction of 63 per cent. and the use of toddy declined from 13,559 to 913 gallons, registering a drop of 92 per cent. The corresponding figures in Ankola taluka are better still. Indeed, in the whole area the position would have been much better if the local authorities had actively co-operated with the local Congress organisation in carrying on prohibition propaganda or had offered fewer facilities to the addicts in satisfying their craving. The remark that the figures for Kanara "illustrate the difficulty of enforcing and extending the dry area scheme in the district" is somewhat painfully puzzling. If the authorities concerned suggest that at the present rate of progress it will not be possible for them either to extend the dry area or enforce complete prohibition in any area in the district, they are making a grievous error and also doing a great disservice to the poorest district in the province which most needs the benefit of prohibition. In any district the larger the "dry area," the greater the difficulty of satisfying the craving and consequently the greater will be the success of the scheme. The success will be greater still if complete prohibition is enforced. However, in view of the difficulty of enforcing prohibition in the district, as pointed out by Government, it is up to the people of the district to get rid of the difficulty through their own vigorous propaganda—with or without official help. It should not be impossible for them to make the whole district very nearly dry before the close of the financial year as they did in 1921. There will then be no difficulty for the authorities to complain of.

Will U. S. A. Move?

According to our London correspondent there is a strong possibility of the King and Queen going to Washington after their proposed Canadian visit. Our correspondent also reports that President Roosevelt will mark the occasion by making what would amount to a really epoch-making announcement, namely, America's readiness "to take an active part in a mighty defensive alignment of the world's democracies" and the appointment of "a permanent delegation to the League of Nations." There are two reasons why we fear that the news is much too good to be true. America was betrayed badly at Versailles and has by no means forgotten that most bitter experience. That experience has been, secondly, further aggravated by the recent baseness and treachery perpetrated by France and Britain in regard to Czechoslovakia. And yet it is the barest truth that the immediate future, at any rate, of the world depends almost entirely upon America. The U. S. A. alone is now in a position to form and lead a united front against International Fascism. If it does so the menace of International Fascism can yet be effectively dealt with. But if it does not do so, it is equally certain that nothing can stop that menace from over-running the world. American initiative to-day will mean a veritable turning-point in the affairs of the world. But the question does persist: Will America really move?

Rajkot Satyagraha

The present administration of Rajkot, as described by Mr. Dhebar and other popular leaders of the State at public meetings in Bombay last week, reflects no credit on the present Ruler. Mr. Dhebar pointed out that out of the annual revenue of Rs. 12 lakhs the Ruler took as much as five or six lakhs for his expenses. This is a scandalous state of things which ought not to be permitted any longer by the people who pay the revenue. It is encouraging to learn that 20,000 persons in Rajkot have resorted to Satyagraha to win responsible Government in the State. We trust the appeal of Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Dhebar to the Rajkot residents of Bombay for help to the Satyagrahis will meet with prompt and generous response. As the Sardar points out, the struggle of Rajkot is not confined to Rajkot, and Kathiawad but it is "a struggle for breaking the shackles with which eight crores of people in the States have been bound for centuries past."

Muslims And Polygamy

What The Quran Says

(By Begum Mir Amiruddin)

In her speech at Vizagapatam, Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan mentioned that she had requested her Muslim friends to co-operate with her in her Bill to restrain ploygamous marriages, but they had stated that the Quran allowed polygamy under certain conditions. In this connection, it is necessary to remind the Muslims about the circumstances under which the passage in the Quran where mention is made with regard to men marrying to the extent of four wives was revealed. This verse was promulgated under conditions which followed the Battle of Uhud, when a large number of men who were breadwinners had been slain, as a result of which many women had been rendered destitute and helpless and what added to the misery of most of these widows was that they were saddled with minor children. It was in order that men might afford shelter to destitute widows and fatherless children that the above-mentioned verse was revealed The peculiar circumstances which called for this no longer exist in Muslim society, and there is no justification for the existence of polygamy among the Muslims in these days as a matter of luxury.

Monogamy Enjoined

Moreover, if we carefully read the passage in the Quran which makes mention of men contracting four marriages, we find that it is immediately followed by a sentence which cuts off the permission granted. For the verse "And if you fear that you cannot act equitably towards orphans, then you may marry such women as seem good to you, two, three and four" is followed by the proviso "but if you cannot deal justly and equitably with all, you should marry only one." The world 'Adil' (justice), which is used in the last sentence signifies not only equality of treatment in the matter of food and clothing, but complete equality also in affection and esteem. This being not possible with human nature as it is constituted except in the case of special men, and reading the above verse side by side with another verse that comes later on in the same chapter "And you have not the power to do justice between wives even though you may covet it," as early as the third century of the Hegira, the Mutazzalite doctors of law were of the opinion that the Quran enjoins monogamy and that polygamy is not legal in Islam. Similar view is entertained by some modern Muslim jurists. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the hardships and misery to which some Muslim women in this country are subjected by reason of the unwarrantable practice of polygamy by the men call for legislation.

Registration Of Marriage

With regard to the resolution for the registration of marriages which Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan intends to bring in the Central Legislative Assembly, I hope like the Sarda Act this measure will be applicable to Muslims as well as to Hindus, because so far as Muslims are concerned, no religious argument can be advanced against it. On the other hand, since a Muslim marriage is a contract and the 'Mahr' (dower) which has to be settled upon at the time of marriage, is a debt like other debts, a clear direction is to be found in the Quran in regard to this matter, it being enjoined therein "When you bind yourselves one to another in a contract of debt for a certain time, write it down; and let the writer write between you according to justice." A Muslim marriage is a solemn and serious act of far greater importance than a mere money-lending transaction and the 'Mahr' is a debt whose payment is legally obligatory on the part of the husband, and yet, as a rule, Muslims do not reduce it into writing though they have written documents in proof of other contracts and debts. Assuming that in spite of the imperative tense used in the above-mentioned verse, the texts are merely directory and not mandatory, it is still our clear duty in obedience to these directions to reduce in writing the particulars of a dower-debt. By there being reliable records of marriages, besides the common advantages mentioned by Mrs. Subbaroyan, a special advantage and one of

(Continued on page 7, col. 7)

WHAT IS WAR TECHNIQUE?

War Is Not Yet A Science

By Air Commodore Charlton

"My son, you will be surprised with how little wisdom the world is governed." So said Axel Oxenstiern, the great Swedish Chancellor, to his son about three centuries ago, thereby uttering a profound truth which holds today as then.

Oxenstiern was also a born strategist, and he might have said with equal truth, "you will be surprised with how little skill and foresight wars are fought and won," and that utterance would also have held good to the present day.

The Great War is the latest case in point, with particular reference to its initial plan of campaign, but of that anon, for there is a long road to travel first

In this series of articles the intention is to account, in linear descent from olden days, for those types of strategy, or military technique, which have come to be associated in men's minds with such names as Napoleon, Clausewitz, Foch, or even the Italian, Badoglio, who conquered Abyssinia by the use of petrol, drop on drop.

Never could a series appear under a more appropriate heading, for the outcome of important battles, and the flow of great campaigns, have contributed more than anything to alter world affairs, and on every occasion it has been the Battle of ideas between the leaders on opposing sides which has secured victory or caused defeat.

Supposing, as a single instance of this all-pervading truth, that the battle of Hastings had gone, decisively, the other way? But a superior military technique decided it!

A System At Work

There was an age, not long ago as eons run, when society discussed war, seriously and with intelligence, as a topic of conversation. To-day, although it is in all men's thoughts, there is little knowledge of its mechanism, and none whatever as to the various systems by which military masses are employed to thrust opposition aside and ruin an opponent.

Yet, from the very earliest times, system has been at work throughout, either as a result of experience by the world's great captains in the field or born first in the brain of a sound theorist and later adopted. Napoleon, for instance, bought his own experience, while the Prussian officer, Clausewitz, who came after him, theorised for others, among whom might be mentioned Foch.

Down the ladder of history each succeeding system can be traced, and the reason why one overthrew the other. It is a long sequence of cause and effect, and the changes have been mainly brought about by successive discoveries that superior mobility, and the power of manoeuvre, are qualities in an army which can shake to its undoing a rigid battle order based on density of mass.

Let us then swiftly follow the main streams of strategy, from the days of classic warfare, until they lead us, through mediaevalism, to the 18th century and to a military figure, that of Marshal Saxe, who emerged therefrom as an exponent of an art of war which was perfected, 50 years later, by Napoleon.

The Phalanx

Wars between the Greeks and Persians, in which the former scored their final victory at Marathon, make a convenient starting point. The Greeks were repeatedly successful throughout the whole tremendous struggle, and this was due to the tactical formation in which they fought.

It was the phalanx, the strength of which depended on serried ranks of pikemen wedged together in a solid mass, and an army thus composed could only fight to best advantage on flat and open ground. As long as the ranks held, well and good. But if they became dislocated, either by a successful charge or by being driven back, then the phalanx fell an easy prey to its adversary, for men armed only with a ten-foot spear can hardly face about at will for self-defence.

This, in fact, is what happened when it encountered the Roman Legion, to meet its Waterloo at Cynoscephalae. For the characteristic of the legion was flexibility, as against the rigidity of the phalanx, and when a nameless tribune got behind the Macedonians at the above-mentioned battle he had them on the hip.

Legionary System

We now pass on to the Second Punic War, at the outset of which even the legion could not cope with the elasticity of Hannibal's battle order, based on wings of cavalry, until the Roman General, Scipio, remodelled it. Chiefly, he utilised the rear lines as a reserve and manoeuvre mass instead of using them to fill the gaps in front, and at Zama he put the seal on his reform endeavour by crushing the Carthaginians.

The legionary system, itself, was overthrown at Adrianople by the Goths in A.D. 378. It had become rusted in the joints as if from old age, with a loss of flexibility and an inability to withstand flank attack from the mounted enemy.

Conservatism Subsists

Followed the Dark Ages, and the curtain does not rise again for our purpose until the English archers, entrenched and palisaded, upset the early cavalry tradition and caused the chivalry of France to bite the dust.

The pendulum swung again in the time of Joan of Arc, for artillery came on the scene of war, and our archers, enfiladed as they stood, were forced to the assault and laid themselves open to a counter-attack for which they were not well equipped. But the French had been unhorsed to little purpose, and at Pavia, in 1525, their cavalry was completely routed by the Spanish arquebusiers trained to act dispersedly, and each man on his own.

For the time being, shock tactics became unfashionable, and the military power of Spain supreme, the latter to remain so until a century later, Gustavus Adolphus, who founded modern warfare, proved the supe-

(Continued on page 10, col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

CZECH-HUNGARIAN DISPUTE.

The latest development in the Czech-Hungarian dispute is that the two parties are renewing direct talks again and, therefore, the idea of summoning a conference of the four Munich Powers has been abandoned. French diplomatic circles, we are told, are profoundly satisfied over this announcement. Their sense of relief is intelligible enough: they are thankful for having been spared the strong likelihood of another direct humiliation. For, it would be quite wrong to suppose that resumption of direct negotiations involved any modification in Hungary's demands, much less a possibility of Czechoslovakia escaping with concession of merely reasonable Hungarian claims. As a matter of fact Hungary is likely to get what she desires—practically the whole of Ruthenia. The Hungarian ex-Premier, Dr. Daranyi, paid the other day a flying visit to Herr Hitler. It was a very clever move. The Czech Foreign Minister was there to be bullied, if need be, by the Fuhrer whom, naturally, the Czechs cannot now dare to defy.

DOOMED TO EXTINCTION.

It is, therefore, not at all surprising to learn from a Budapest report that "the Hungarian Government regards the result of the conversations between Herr Hitler and Dr. Daranyi at Munich as most satisfactory" and that "circles in close touch with Government opine that Germany will not oppose the eventual occupation of Ruthenia by Hungary." What it all amounts to is that Hungary has proposed and Herr Hitler disposed—Britain and France being much too honourable to honour their word which, in any case, was intended neither to be honoured nor to be taken seriously by Czechoslovakia. Ruthenia is gone. But it seems that Slovakia is also going. And it is not difficult to imagine the next few stages to the final tragedy, the complete disappearance of Czechoslovakia as the direct result of the efforts of Mr. Chamberlain to—protect and preserve the independence and integrity of that unfortunate country.

HASRAT MOHANI DISGUSTED.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani, one of the Muslim League delegates to the Cairo World Muslim Conference, has returned disappointed and even "disgusted". As regards one aspect of his criticism, there ought to be full agreement with him. The organisers introduced their local party prejudices into the Conference with a view, to say the least of it, to scoring off the Wafd and thereby exploiting, however indirectly, the Conference for their own party purposes. In so far as this aspect of the Conference is concerned, their conduct was both undesirable and highly regrettable. As regards Maulana Hasrat Mohani's amendment prescribing a time limit till the end of 1938, we sympathise with it but we recognise that there can conceivably be two opinions about it. But one thing has emerged very clear out of the Conference. The Cairo resolution, representing as it does "moderate" opinion, constitutes the minimum demands of the entire Muslim world. It has offered concessions beyond which the Muslim world cannot possibly go. It has also offered an opportunity to Britain and Zionism. It is now for the latter two to realise the significance of it all if they want to avert inevitable disaster.

FLOOD DISTRESS IN KANARA

It appears from an appeal issued by Dr. N. V. Kaulgud and Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Flood Relief Committee, Bhatkal, North Kanara, that the havoc caused by the recent floods in the Bhatkal taluka is much more serious than was at first suspected. It is now estimated that about 350 houses have been completely washed away, rendering over 1,600 persons absolutely homeless and destitute. A number of persons are found missing and only thirteen corpses have so far been recovered. The total damage to fields, etc., is estimated at Rs. 60,000 and at least Rs. 20,000 is said to be necessary for giving help to the homeless and starving villagers. The Relief Committee's appeal to the people of Kanara and the charitable people in general for help to the distressed demands immediate response, lest relief to the starving should be too late. The District Congress Committee has already been organising relief activities and we trust it is receiving all possible co-operation from the local authorities. The Committee requests that relief, in kind or money, may be sent direct to the Flood Relief Committee, Bhatkal, or through the Secretary, District Congress Committee, Sirsi, or through the President, District Congress Committee, Honavar.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Wine has drowned more men than water.

Men are like pins—no good when they lose their heads.

The silver lining to a great many clouds is nothing but moonshine.

The most dangerous case a physician ever has is his medicine case.

If Noah had let the building of the ark to a government contractor the flood would have been postponed indefinitely.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

PRAGUE, Oct. 15.

The Slovak Government are playing a strong hand for German sympathy and have appointed a prominent member of the Sudeten party, Herr Karmsin, as Secretary of State for German Affairs and have opened the Frontier at Bratislava to German newspapers and even to Herr Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

—Reuter.

* * * *

"The Nationalism of the Indian National Congress is not of the narrow; communal and sectional type."—Mr. Sarat Bose.

This very conclusively proves that

(1) the Indian National Congress is un-nationally and thoroughly pro-Muslim Institution—of Mr. V. D. Savarkar and that

(2) the Indian National Congress is a completely Hindu Organisation—of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

* * * *

On his return from Cairo, Maulana Hasrat Mohani was met only by Sir Abdullah Haroon and two pressmen.

Naturally. The rest of the League leaders and followers were busy with the higher duty of being in attendance on the Leader.

* * * *

Maulana Hasrat's amendment sought a declaration that at the end of the time limit "the Muslim world should regard the English as its enemy *and deal with them accordingly.*" (our Italics).

Aye there's the rub and the ground on which the Muslim League must, we strongly suggest, find itself compelled to take disciplinary action against the revolt of the Maulana.

* * * *

Speaking at a Canadian University Sir Feroze Khan Noon declared that "India fully appreciated her connection with Britain."

We always thought the Muslim League creed of "full independence" did imply full appreciation of India's connection with Britain.

* * *

?????

Sir Sikandar Hayat has pointedly declared, according to a press report that his is not a Muslim League Ministry.

To doubt it is to be unfair and unjust to Sir Long Live Alexander.

To accept it is to malign and misrepresent Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

As a young colleague invariably asks, "what to do?"

* * * *

Our Italics.

The 'Times' editorial is construed in political circles as suggesting that if there is a political settlement, Britain would bear a specified percentage of the Indian defences *in return for War Office control continuing undiminished so that Indian defence will continue to be an integral part of Imperial defence.*"

—Reuter.

Now you get the meanin', don't you, of Sir Long Live Alexander's use of personal pronouns re the Indian Army in the Punjab.

* * * *

"Had the Congress High Command played a fair game and, as an Umpire, not declared the Muslim League would not have resorted to body-line bowling."

—Maulana Shaukat Ali.

For this confession of body-line bowling we offer our sympathies to Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

"The League", declared Maulana Shaukat Ali, "wants to reign over at least four Provinces."

And it is, we are convinced, due entirely to the machinations of the Congress that the League has been unable to persuade even Sir Sikandar Hayat and Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq.

* * * *

Il Duce has postponed his proposed visit to Turin "because the international atmosphere is not yet completely clear."—Reuter.

The hint ought to be enough for Britain and France in respect of—is it the Czech-Hungarian dispute alone or Spain too?

* * * *

"However good the Arab case—and as a matter of fact the majority of Englishmen are or have been, on the side of the Arabs—there is a duty to the Jews which Britain must somehow continue to discharge."

—"Pioneer" of Lucknow.

Say no more, brother. We appreciate that word "contrive" more particularly when it is fortified with "somehow."

Big Japanese Drive

Push Towards Canton-Kowloon Ry.

Troops Land In Poan District: Bombardment Audible At Hongkong

HONGKONG, Oct. 16.

Amid a welter of conflicting Chinese and Japanese claims, it seems well authenticated that the Japanese troops, after capturing Waichow, are now crossing the East river and pushing North towards Shekiung. Separate Japanese detachments appear to have been deflected towards Cheangmuktau in order to join the force advancing west from Tamshui towards the Canton-Kowloon Railway, about 25 miles away.

Japanese troops from Formosa are being continually landed on Bias Bay.

TROOPS LAND IN POAN DIST.

It is reliably learned that Japanese troops landed in Poan District near Namtau, on the west side of the Kowloon Peninsula, at noon to-day, after an intensive bombardment which was distinctly audible at Hongkong.

DASH TOWARDS CANTON-KOWLOON RLY.

It is believed that the Japanese are now pushing towards the Canton-Kowloon Railway, in order to connect with the Japanese units marching from Bias Bay.

Telephonic communication between Hongkong and Canton is completely interrupted, and it is likely that the Japanese are already astride the Railway.—Reuter.

WILL BRITAIN & FRANCE BEHAVE THEMSELVES?

Japanese Military Spokesmen's Straight Question

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15.

"Japan is fixed in her determination to crush the Chiang-kai-Shek regime. We do not intend to take Hongkong, Singapore or advance Southward of the Pacific, but we must and will carry out our programme in China," declared Japanese Military and Naval Spokesmen in an informal, presumably unofficial statement.

They said that Japan was dissatisfied with the administration of the foreign controlled settlements within the Japanese occupied areas in China. It was added that the foreign administrations in these areas permitted "Anti-Japanese Pro-kai-Chek activities."

America remains neutral, one spokesman declared, and Germany has discontinued aid to China but Britain and France consistently are unfriendly. Without their support the Chiang-kai-Shek regime would have collapsed long ago. If they persist in their attitude, Japan must give not a diplomatic protest but a strong warning.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE STEADY ADVANCE

HANKOW, Oct. 15.

The Japanese have not taken Waichow, but are converging thereon, according to reports received from the Chinese General Issimo's Headquarters, which state that the City which is of strategical importance, is still being heavily bombed by Japanese Air-craft. Following the occupation of Tamshui, the Japanese are reported to be advancing northwards in three columns, one pushing from Pingshanyet towards Maanyu, a second from Tamshui towards Santung and Lengshuikeng and the third from Tamshui towards Chenglungyu.

On the Yangtse front, the Japanese forces have landed on the Northbank of the River above Yanghsin, while another force after capturing the Chinese positions south of the River, are pushing inland apparently with the object of penetrating the rear of Chinese defences at Yanghsin.—Reuter.

A Tokio message says nearly 200 dead, over 200 missing and hundreds of houses washed away are the latest figures of the floods in Southern Kyusau.

SUFFERINGS OF CEYLON

Trade Commissioner's Charge Against Britain

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Trade Commissioner for Ceylon, Mr. Perera, made an outspoken speech on the conditions in Ceylon at the opening of the North London Exhibition at Alexandra Palace.

THE CONTRAST

Following the New Zealand High Commissioner, Mr. Jordan, who described the prosperous conditions in that Dominion, Mr. Perera commented that it was time that somebody in Britain told of Ceylon's sufferings. In contrast with New Zealand Ceylon was a poor country. Politicians here said that the standards of living in Ceylon should be improved.

"There is plenty of Labour and plenty of occupation for Labour on the tea plantations and everybody knows that Ceylon is a place for tea quota. Do you also know that the Labour required for the production of this tea is not Ceylon Labour, that directly they want to open new plantations in tea, they bring cheap Labour from India over the top of our Labour".

Mr. Perera said that a similar state of affairs existed in rubber and declared "the Ceylon people have no chance whatever". He asserted that it was high time that there should be somebody in this country, who was in a position to tell the people here, even as he could in his humble way, what Ceylon was suffering at the hands of the present methods and modes and principles of Government.

Mr. Perera said; "It was not my intention to do so but it was not possible for me to resist drawing a comparison between the manner, in which these independent Dominions are being carried on and these poor Colonies, which have to submit to an administration by this country, in which some people know nothing whatever about the interests of the people and their desires".

Mr. Perera, concluding, drew attention to the fact that Ceylon was the only British country producing graphite. Many large mines could not work because they could not sell enough graphite yet. Although it was the only British-produced graphite, it was not used in England, which "prefers to buy graphite from Madagascar. Norway and a lot of foreign countries, but they would not hear of buying Ceylon graphite".—Reuter.

Dictatorship, A Passing Phase

Smutt's Appeal To European Leaders To Take Advantage Of New Atmosphere

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15.

An appeal to European leaders to take advantage of the new atmosphere of understanding has been made by General Smuts in a speech here.

He urged a new diplomatic start to reach a wider settlement including the questions of colonies, stabilisation of world currencies and the part to be played by the gold therein. He asked why this much-tried generation should be called on to settle an ideological issue between Democracy and Dictatorship and jeopardise millions of lives, perhaps the civilisation, in another great war.

General Smutts said, surely Democracy and Dictatorship as rival system of Government were longrange questions which time alone could settle. But they must admit that Democracy was not perfect and was not standing up very well to serve tests of the modern age. Democracy might even learn valuable lessons in efficiency from the opponents. History had proved that dictatorship was a passing phase. The world was passing through times of far-reaching change and all that wise statesmanship could do in such extraordinary and incalculable situation was to see that a change over from old to the new was carried out without outbreak of another general war.—Reuter.

SLOVAK GOVT. GOES NAZI

Freemasonry Banned And Funds Of Lodges Confiscated

PRAGUE, Oct. 15.

The Slovak Government are playing a strong hand for German sympathy and have appointed a prominent member of the Sudeten party, Herr Karmasin, as Secretary of State for German Affairs and have opened the Frontier at Bratislava to German newspapers and even to Herr Hitler's "Mein Kempf".

Freemasonry has been prohibitted in Slovakia and funds of some of the lodges have been confiscated.

A number of lodges in Bohemia have gone into voluntary liquidation. Authorities have countermanded orders to the new recruits who were to join colours between October 17 and the year-end.—Reuter

HUNGARIAN DECREE FOR INCREASED ARMY

BUDAPEST, Oct. 15.

Ex-Premier Daranyi returned here after conferring with Herr Hitler at Munich and at once reported to Dr. Imredy on his talks. Later, both visited the Regent, Admiral Horthy.

The official decree, calling up five further army classes which was decided on last night, was issued this morning. The effect of this will be that Hungary within a short time will have rather less than 450 thousand men under arms.

All shops in Budapest were shut for five minutes at two this afternoon as a demonstration in support of Hungary's territorial claims against Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

AFTER HUNGARY RUMANIA

Asks Prague For Small Concession In S. Ruthenia

BUDAPEST, Oct. 15.

It is learned that the Hungarian Government regards the result of the conversations between Herr Hitler and Dr. Daranyi at Munich as most satisfactory.

Circles in close touch with Government opine that Germany will not oppose the eventual absorption of Ruthenia by Hungary.

It is learned that Rumania has asked Prague for a small area in South Ruthenia to enable her to maintain railway communications with Poland, if the Hungarian claim to Ruthenia is granted.—Reuter

CONGRESS CAPTURES TEN SEATS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 16.

The following are the results of the election of the Thana Municipality were declared last night and to-day as follows:—

WARD I. (SEATS 4.)

Sjt. Y. L. Nakhawa (Independent.)
Sjt. D. D. Nakhwa (Independent.)
Sjt. H. J. Nakhwa (Congress.)
Sjt. D. K. Ovalekar (Independent.)

WARD II. (SEATS 3.)

Sjt. C. T. Randive (Congress.)
Sjt. R. L. Rede (Congress.)
Smt. Yeshodabai Kotwal (Congress.)

WARD III (SEATS 4.)

Sjt. Dhaniram Telee (Congress.)
Sjt. P. M. Lombar (Independent.)
Sjt. M. V. Hegde (Shahar Sudharana Mandal.)
Sjt. Karsan Gopal Thakkar (Congress.)

WARD IV (SEATS 4.)

Sjt. J. B. Patil (Congress.)
Sjt. Pragaji Ramaji (Independent.)
Sjt. L. V. Bhave (Shahar Sudharana Mandal.)
Sjt. K. T. Chitre (Congress.)

WARD V (SEATS 4.)

Sjt. D. M. Damle (Congress.)
Sjt. F. S. Patel (Independent.)
Sjt. J. P. Teli (Independent.)
Sjt. P. D. Vaidya (Shahar Sudharana Mandal.)

WARD VI (SEATS 4.)

Sjt. I. V. Pementa (Independent.)
Sjt. B. H. Taraporewalla (Shahar S. M.)
Sjt. Murkute (Independent.)
Sjt. Y. N. Chafekar (Congress.)

WARD VII (SEATS 4.)

Sjt. Almeida (Independent.)
Sjt. B. K. Gawand (Independent.)
Sjt. G. B. Valavalkar (Shahar S. M.)
Sjt. Sakharam Jadhav (Shahar S M.)

WARD VIII (SEATS 2.)

Sjt. Jafarali Karim (Independent.)
Sjt. Khairuddin Mahamad (Independent.)

India Govt. Moves At Last?

Situation In Orissa States

Mahatma's Solicitude For Victims: Simla Official For Cuttack?

CUTTACK, Oct. 16.

IT IS RELIABLY UNDERSTOOD THAT MAHATMA GANDHI IS MUCH CONCERNED OVER THE RECENT HAPPENINGS IN TALCHER AND DHENKANAL STATES, AND HAS ASKED FOR DETAILED REPORTS BY WIRE.

Another Dead

OF THOSE INJURED IN THE DHENKANAL POLICE FIRING AND ADMITTED TO CUTTACK HOSPITAL, ONE DIED LAST EVENING BRINGING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EIGHT.

MR. HAREKRISHNA MEHTAB, A MEMBER OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE, IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH MAHATMAJI IN THIS CONNECTION.

INDIA GOVT. MOVES?

The political circles here believe that an officer on behalf of the Political Department, Government of India, will be shortly visiting Orissa to study the situation.

The Cuttack Congress Committee has contributed Rs. 100 to the Dhenkanal Fund and asked Congressmen to help the State's people in all possible manner.—United Press.

National Planning Committee

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES PERSONNEL

Sit. Subhas Chandra Bose the Congress President has issued the following statement:

In accordance with the decisions of the Industrial Ministers' Conference in Congress Provinces, I am announcing the personnel of the National Planning Committee which will have powers to co-opt:

They are:

1. Sir M. Visveswaraya.
2. Dr. Meghnadh Saha.
3. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
4. Seth Ambalal Sarabhai.
5. Prof. K. T. Shah.
6. Dr. Nazir Ahmed (of Cotton Reserve Laboratory).
7. Mr. A. D. Shroff.
8. A. K. Shah (Ex-Engineer under Soviet).
9. Dr. U. S. Dubey (of Benares Hindu University).

The tenth member will be a chemist who will be announced later.

The Chairmanship of the Committee has been offered to Pt. Jawaharlal and I am waiting for reply from him as to its confirmation.

In announcing the personnel of the Committee Mr. Bose said "the Bombay Government have offered to furnish the Committee with a non-member Secretary and, as already decided, the provinces participating in this work will contribute towards the necessary expenses of the Committee. It is hoped that the Provincial Governments concerned will, without unnecessary delay, take the formal steps necessary to get the Committee to commence work."

The Committee will begin its labours in Bombay.

World Achievement.

Over The Pole By Air

It is of course old "news" that the Russians have flown over the North Pole. But we mention it here, not because we think it might have any news value, but because it was a unique achievement.

Let us recall how in the summer of 1937 three Russians got up one morning and flew from Russia to America via the Pole making the first Polar flight from the Old World to the New. Their journey took them from Moscow to Vancouver in Washington State —and they had intended going on another 580 miles and landing at San Francisco.

The Dauntless Three made a non-stop flight of over 5,000 miles. They were in the air 63 hours and 17 minutes. They passed over land, then over sea, then over 1,500 miles of ice till they flew over the North Pole which was 14,000 feet below. More ice, and then they saw America stretched out like a map.

The significance of all this is that it was not simply a fine flight, a new world record. It was a triumph of unprecedented importance. It was blazing a trail for a regular air-service from Europe to America and back, by way of the Pole, and it was a way of travelling eclipsing all previous methods.

Who has not read the agonising records of how men have worked all day in heart-breaking conditions in order to struggle on half a mile nearer the Pole? But now the plane has swept the entire Polar regions smooth, and the new air-route is an achievement such as the Franklins and Pearys could never dream.

LORD STANLEY DEAD

Secretary For Dominions And Conservative M.P. For 30 Years

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The death has occurred in the early morning of Lord Stanley, Secretary for Dominions and heir of Earl Derby, who had been in a London clinic since his return from Canada.—Reuter.

(Born in July 1894, educated at Eton, (Magdalen College, Oxford) Edward Montague Stanley joined the army, served in the great European War (1914-18) and was wounded in action at Groce di Guerra. He was Conservative Member of Parliament from Abercromby Division, Liverpool 1917-18, became junior Lord of Treasury 1924-27, and the Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party, 1927-28.

He was made a P. C. in 1934, he had been president of the Junior Imperial League since 1933, and parliamentary and financial Secretary of the Admiralty since 1931.

He was a member of the Imperial War Graves Commission and heir of the Seventeenth Earl of Derby).

CONDITION BEFORE DEATH

Lord Stanley was taken to the clinic on his return from Canada last month. He injured a muscle of his leg before going to the Dominion where the injury became worse, requiring his early return to London. His general health had given rise to anxiety for some time, and last year he suffered from septic rheumatism.

Lady Stanley is also in a London clinic suffering from a broken ankle.

TWO CABINET POSITIONS VACANT

By Lord Stanley's death, now two Cabinet positions are vacant, as the new First Lord of the Admiralty has not yet been chosen and the total number of bye-elections pending is brought to seven.—Reuter's Special.

FUNERAL AT KNOWSLEY

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The King and Queen have sent a message of deep sympathy to Lady Stanley who is suffering from a broken ankle in the London clinic where her husband died. The funeral of Lord Stanley, who is a great personal friend of Their Majesties will be held in private at Knowsley on Thursday.—Reuter's Special.

DUCE POSTPONES TOUR TO TURIN

ROME, Oct. 15.

It is officially announced that the proposed visit of Signor Mussolini to Turin has been postponed "because international atmosphere is not yet completely clear."—Reuter's Special.

MUSLIMS AND POLYGAMY

(Continued from Page 6.)

great significance that will accrue to Muslim women is that they will have no difficulty in proving the amount of their dower which some are experiencing at present and thus they will be saved the expenses of protracted litigation in this respect. In Bengal, under Act I of 1876, a voluntary system of registration prevails among the Muslims and Kazis have been appointed by the Government for the purpose. The Muslim Ladies' Conference held in Madras last April unanimously passed a resolution urging upon the legislators to take early steps to make the registration of Muslim marriages compulsory. I hope Muslims throughout India will extend to Mrs. Subbaroyan their whole-hearted support in this matter.

PALESTINE'S PLIGHT

24-Hour Curfew On Old City Of Jerusalem: Explosion And Shooting Incidents

JERUSALEM Oct. 16.

Following several fresh incidents during the week-end a 24-hour curfew order has been imposed on the old city of Jerusalem beginning at 19-00. More than 12 towns in Palestine (most of which have Arab populations) are now under night-time curfew.

While the employees of the British-owned Jerusalem Electric Corporation were working, shots were fired. The police returned the firing. No one was hit.

Four arabs were injured when a bomb exploded inside a mosque of Omar Area. Another incident occurred at Ramleh where an unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot a British constable. Troops cordoned off the town and searched 300 suspects. Curfew has also been imposed here.

SHOOTING IN JUDEAN HILLS

Shooting between a British military patrol and a party of brigands in the Judean Hills, west of Jerusalem, resulted in three Arabs being killed and a British officer injured. When six men were seen bolting from the scene of an explosion on the railway line near Gaza, troops opened fire and three were killed and two other were captured.

Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner, has returned to Jerusalem from London.—Reuter.

Widespread Destruction Of Wires

JERUSALEM, Oct. 15.

Telephonic and telegraphic communications with Jerusalem were completely cut off last night, owing to widespread destruction of wires.

Repair gangs are now working under the protection of Military patrols.—Reuter.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF MRS. PANDIT

Cancelled Owing To Her Indisposition

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Women's Freedom League have cancelled a dinner in London to-morrow in honour of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit owing to her indisposition.—Reuter

MRS. PANDIT REMOVED TO CLINIC

Departure For India Postponed

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 16.

All engagements of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit have been cancelled as she was hurriedly removed to a clinic yesterday. There is no cause for anxiety. Her departure for India is indefinitely postponed.

ARAB POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD

JERUSALEM, Oct. 15.

An Arab police inspector, Mustafa Darwish, was shot dead by an unknown assailant near the Central Police Station in Jaffa about midday.—Reuter.

MORE TROOPS FOR PALESTINE

HAIFA, Oct. 15.

The third Cold Stream Guards and the First Northumberland Fusiliers arrived by the steamer "Vasna."—Reuter

American Interests In Palestine

LONDON, Oct. 15

The Counsellor to the American Embassy called to see Sir Alexander Cadogan to draw attention to yesterday's Washington statement regarding American rights and interests in Palestine.—Reuter's Special.

NO RETURN TO GERMANY

Southwest African League Launches Campaign In Britain

WINDHOEK, Oct. 15.

A body styled as the Southwest Africa League is in the course of formation here.

Its objects are described as being to oppose the return of Southwest Africa to Germany and to co-operate with Tanganyika in her efforts to oppose the return of that territory to Germany.

The League intends to launch a publicity campaign in Great Britain with a view to enlightening British public opinion, respecting Southwest Africa in particular and Africa generally.—Reuter.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN PALESTINE RIOTS

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16.

The Palestine disturbances during the period from October 1st to October 15 resulted in 461 casualties, according to an unofficial estimate which includes the deaths of 358 persons of whom 270 were brigands. Eight British were killed and 23 wounded.—Reuter's Special.

A Barcelona message says the International Commission for the withdrawal of volunteers has arrived.

U. S. REVISE AIR POLICY

Ambitious Plan For Roosevelt's Approval

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The United States War Department has drafted for President Roosevelt's approval plans for a radical revision of the nation's air policy, according to the "New York Herald Tribune."

These, it is stated, include firstly the implementing of President Roosevelt's suggestion of mass production of aeroplanes, secondly, experimental developments of new types of fast planes, thirdly, the abandonment of construction of the so-called flying fortress type of bombers, but instead the construction of light fast craft for use with ground troops, and fourthly, the development of motorised balloons.

The "Tribune" quotes Mr. Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as declaring "the broad moats of the Atlantic and Pacific have been narrowed to the dimensions of a canal.—Reuter's Special.

Italian Token Withdrawal

CADIZ, Oct. 15.

The first of four troopships, in which 10,000 Italian Volunteers are being repatriated, sailed hence at 17-15. The others are following at half hour intervals.—Reuter.

Workers' Rally In City

Labour Bill Injurious & Unjust To Workers

Ambedkar's Advice To Set Up Independent Organisation

WORKERS DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF BILL

A mammoth United Front Labour rally was held on Sunday evening at Kamgar Maidan Parel, when 30,000 workers mustered in response to a call made by the B. P. T. U. C. and the Independent Labour Party to protest against the Labour Bill now on the anvil of the Bombay Legislative Assembly at Poona.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided and a representative gathering of Labour Leaders from all over the Presidency and elsewhere was present Dr. Ambedkar was also present.

Volunteers of the I. L. P. were prominent.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta exhibited a profusely blood-stained shirt and some workers who, it was alleged, had been maltreated, were seated near the dais. Speakers criticised the provisions of the Labour Bill as injurious to the workers and advised its withdrawal. Workers were exhorted to observe Nov. 7th as a one day general strike in support of the workers' plea.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Mirajkar and was unanimously adopted at the end of the meeting:—

"Having considered the provisions of the Bombay Trade Disputes Bill introduced by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, this Conference is of the opinion that the Bill is uncalled for, reactionary, retrograde, and prejudicial and harmful to the interests of the workers. The Bill makes unnecessary discrimination and distinction between the different kinds of unions and is calculated to create slave Unions working under the direction and control of the employers. It puts unnecessary restrictions on the free, proper and healthy development of the unions working on real trade unions lines and creates rivalry between them, thereby weakening the trade union movement, as a whole. It deprives, in certain circumstances, the trade unions of the right to negotiate and transfers it to outside agencies.

"The Bill takes away the legitimate, constitutional and powerful weapon of the workers, viz., the strike, by declaring it illegal and, therefore, punishable with serious punishment in a large number of cases. Further, the provisions of the Bill in this behalf are based on utter disregard of the fact that the two partners of the industry, viz., the employers and the workers, are not equally organised and do not possess the same strength and power. The provisions of the Bill relating to conciliation are unduly complicated and make an invidious and uncalled for discrimination between employers and employees. Part of the Bill relating to arbitration and industrial court is incomplete and one-sided and puts unwarranted, unjust and unfair restrictions on the employees.

ELECTION MANIFESTO IGNORED

(b) This Conference regrets to find that the Bill not only repudiates the Congress election manifesto but even ignores the progressive recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in this behalf.

(c) This Conference therefore expresses its emphatic protest against the Bill and strongly condemns the Bombay Government for introducing and rushing through, in spite of the T. U. C. and the entire working class opposition, a measure which takes away the most fundamental right of the workers to an extent as even the bureaucratic Government could not think of doing.

(d) This conference appeals to the public to support the working class struggle against the Bill and voice its timely protest against this anti-working class and anti-national measure.

MISLEADING PROPAGANDA

This Conference strongly condemns the lie circulated by Mr. Nanda that the B. P. T. U. C. had first agreed to support the Bill The B. P. T. U. C. condemns Mr. Nanda and other members of this Government for this false and misleading propaganda. This meeting challenges the Congress Government to take a referendum on this Bill.

This meeting further demands the immediate withdrawal of the Bill and calls upon the workers throughout the presidency to bring about a one-day protest strike on the 7th of November and thus create mass-sanction behind the demand"

A "BLACK BILL."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his presidential speech characterised the bill as a "Black Bill," which encouraged owners and sent to jail those who supported strike. Propaganda was being carried on that the Bill was beneficial to workers. He asked, if so, why the clause regarding punishment by jail of workers was withdrawn? They were also misrepresenting that the T. U. C. was not a representative body. That meeting gave the lie to such propaganda. Only the strength of the workers made the Government withdraw the penal clause. No country in the world tried to legislate whether the workers should work or not. It was their free right. Continuing he said, the Government was trying its best to push through the Bill quietly at Poona, without any direct opposition from workers, but it would fail.

Moving the resolution Mr. Mirajkar said wisdom lay in withdrawing the Bill even at that stage. He said that the T. U. C. and the unions were not consulted in the matter.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., said if they stood, united as on that day they would get sufficient power to go to their goal.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A., said that Government was not going to be frightened by mere resolutions. Only a successful general strike as they contemplated on November 7th for one day, would make it realise its folly. The Red Flag would never be crushed in spite of a number of such attempts.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive said that day the workers of Bombay stood united under one flag. He congratulated them on their unity. They would never abandon their flag. Workers had faced fierce repression under it, and they were prepared for all odds in future under it. Though it was stated they were under a popular Government, it was apparent, it was a Government of vested interests.

PICKETING AT MILLS

Mrs. Ushabai Dange said that picketing would be resorted to on November 7th at Mills to prevent black-legs from breaking their solidarity.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan (I. L. P.) warned the Congress about its present policy in regard to the working class.

Mr. K. S. Nimbkar congratulated the workers on their united effort that day, on behalf of the A.I.T.U.C. The Hon. Mr. Kher wished to abolish class-struggle, an impossible task.

Mr. Bradley had stated that a foreign government did not dare to trifle with the workers' rights. Though Gandhi Seva Sangh was prepared to spend 5 lakhs in Bombay to win over workers to its programme, as he knew, it would not succeed. The money came from capitalists.

Mr. J. Bokhari stated that workers were changing the face of the world. So it would be there. There would be no peace till workers were free.

"INJURIOUS AND UNJUST"

Speaking for nearly an hour Dr. Ambedkar said that he was sorry that he did not give the Bill the scrutiny, he ought to have. They were all indebted to the labour M.L.A.'s who were putting up an indefatigable fight against it in the Assembly. They were exposing at every stage how the provisions of the Bill were harmful to the workers. He was consulted at various stages of the Bill. He was in favour of a one-day strike to demonstrate the unanimity of opinion of the workers against the Bill. The Bill was injurious and unjust to workers.

Since 1850, there were hundreds of strikes in the country and nobody had interfered with the right of workers to strike if they chose. They were to be condemned to slavery under a so-called responsible Ministry. A weak husband was brave with his wife; so also was the Congress Ministry with the workers. They had to resort to C. D. against the Bill, if need be. Gandhiji had said that C. D., non-violence, etc., were his monopoly and he prescribed them even to the Czechs. They should so act as to achieve political power. Loyal representatives of workers should control the power.

SET UP INDEPENDENT ORGANISATION.

When friends asked him to join the Congress, he was reminded of the parable of monkey and crocodile in 'Panchatantra.' They should aim at a powerful and independent organisation of their own without thinking of joining other organisations. They should stand on their own legs. They would not be leaders by taking to begging. Through qualities of leadership like intellectual grasp, honesty of purpose, and duty to workers they would succeed. Mr. S. V. Deshpande criticised the Congress Ministry for its policy towards workers Messrs. Dasarath Patil, M.L.A. (Nagpur) M. L. Jaywant (Nagpur) S. C. Joshi, Kamdar Bholey Mahimkar, Oak, Patkar also addressed the gathering.

The chairman in conclusion put two resolutions in support of the Dhulia Workers and Gold-field Leather workers (Dharavi) struggles.

After nearly four hours' duration the Rally concluded. Mr. Joglekar thanked the Volunteers and others who had co-operated with them.

On 30th October there was to be another workers rally at Jamboree Maidan, Worli.

"He Pays Double Who Pays In Need"

SUBHAS BOSE'S CALL TO HELP TRAVANCORE

Tribute To People Who Face Mediaeval Repression

"I have been following the affairs in Travancore with close attention. I am impressed with the restraint with which the leaders of the State Congress have been acting. The methods adopted by the Administration to crush the popular movement for Responsible Government do credit to mediaeval conceptions of repression," declares Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress in the course of an appeal to the public generously to help the people of Travancore in the hour of distress.—United Press.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following appeal through Travancore State People's Defence Committee, Bombay:—

"The people of the Indian States are now coming to the forefront of our National struggle for emancipation. The Indian National Congress recognises that the movement of the States people constitutes an integral part of the larger struggle of the Indian people for emancipation from exploitation and oppression. The Indian National Congress and the All-India Congress Committee have, therefore, repeatedly held out the hope and assurance that the Congress will help people of the States in their legitimate fight. The burden of this, however, must rest with the States peoples themselves. Though we may not view our own responsibility and concern for their success lightly. Our solidarity with, and sympathy for the struggling people of the Indian States demands that we should help them in all ways open to us. I, therefore, respond to the invitation of the Travancore State Peoples' Defence Committee in Bombay and appeal to the generous public to help the people of that unhappy State."

REPRESSION CONDEMNED

I have been following the affairs in Travancore with close attention. I am impressed with the restraint with which the leaders of the State Congress have been acting. The methods adopted by the Administration to crush the popular movement for Responsible Government do credit to mediaeval conceptions of repression That even a State like Travancore, reputed to be progressive and with a people who have a unique tradition culture and refinement, should fall on its present unhappy days only shows that the Indian States, as they are at present constituted are but the relics of a bygone age.

APPEAL FOR HELP

"The courage and determination with which the people of Travancore are facing repression have attracted nation-wide admiration and sympathy. But we cannot forget that it has entailed great suffering and untold misery to vast numbers of the population. Many lives have been lost and many more are either seriously wounded or maimed or are in prison. Despite all this, the people of Travancore have shown fortitude and capacity for disciplined suffering and sacrifice. But the resources of the people are extremely poor. Families rendered destitude, women and children left helpless as the result of the policy of the Administration, call for succour. Shall we who wish them well remain deaf to this cry of distress? He pays double who pays in need, and I confidently hope that the public will respond generously to the appeal of unhappy Travancore."

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Bombay National Guards inaugurated their first branch and training centre in Dadar (G Ward). The ceremony was performed on Sunday morning at Shivaji Park by Sjt. Mulraj Karsondas.

Mr. Mulraj said it was only such disciplined organisations that were the mainstay of any National Movement.

The Guards gave a display and Dr. Naik on behalf of the Guards said to the new incumbents that they would find their cosmopolitan organisation quite democratic. He assured the public that as an organisation they had no party leanings.

Mr. I. S. Patel extended support to the organisation on behalf of the Ward Congress and said it had come not a day too soon.

Dr. M. R. Shetty also spoke.

Illfated Express Of Bihta Disaster

(Continued From Page 1)

hours the engine of No. 18 Down Punjab Express, while passing mile 428|15 between Dildarnagar and Gahmar on main line, was derailed. The last bogie on the train, a composite inter and third class, turned over and was smashed as also the guard's brake-van and a third was derailed blocking both the Up and Down lines. The cause of the accident is apparently the malicious removal of a rail. The Up line was restored for traffic at 8-55 hours

The casualties are one person killed (name and address not known) and 32 injured, whose names and addresses are as follows:—

M. N. Das, 89, Charak Danga Road, Calcutta; Md. Shariff Muradpur, Patna; Ramnathsingh, Post Office, Rasulbad, Cawnpore; S. S. Kasimgani, Gani Munzil, Gaya; Md. Ismail, Katra, Md. Alikhan, Lucknow; Haji Rahim Bux, Katra, Md. Alikhan, Lucknow; Sankatali Katrapool, Lucknow; Hajimdali Haidarganj, Lucknow; A. Rahman, Chota Serai, Barabanki; Mohatabuddin, Ratanpore, Hardwarpore, Sylhet; Magangoo Tebi, Rethia Dist. Basti; Nanhoo Kurmimodha, Harwa, Gonda; Hiralallnarra, Gowal, Gonda; Mukharam Ali P. O. Balaganj, Vill. Rashidpore, Sylhet; Faizul Rahman Kowri Dasi P. O. Adampore, Sylhet; Abu Adin, Military constable No. 130, Bhagalpore; Ambikasingha, Mandapahar, Distt. Unao; Md. Bux, Khansama of Collector Rajshahi Mohalla Zakhira c|o Dr. Rahmat Hussain, Bareilly; Paigambar Ghogye, P. O. Paikhua, Distt. Basti; Aliraja Ghogya, P. O. Paikhua, Distt. Easti; Rosabali, Karampore, Basti; Insarali, Karampore, Basti; Asnullakhan, Karampore; Basti; Md. Yusuf, Vill. Ratandiha, Post Rajganj, Jessore; Abdul Ali Kasai, Bara Aminabad, c|o A. Rahman, Kulafaroo, Lucknow; Sajjadhussain, Katra; Abutrusad Khan, c|o Khodadad Mirza, Lucknow; Gurdeosingh, 15 Kodo Pokhar Road, Calcutta; Wife of Gurdeosingh, 15 Kodo Pokhar Rd., Calcutta; Goyalsingh, 22-C Shambhoonath St., Calcutta; Bhenarsi Bhawat, Pokhar, Patna; Devindro, P. O. Mastola, Budge Budge and Murtazahusain, Jhanganj, Lucknow.

RAILWAY BOARD'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16.

In connection with this morning's railway accident the Associated Press learns officially from the Railway Board that at five a.m. the 18-down passenger train which was passing mile 428 between Dildarnagar and Gohma, on the main line, was derailed. The composite inter and third class bogie which was the last bogie in the train was overturned and smashed. In addition the guard's brake-van was derailed and the up and down lines were consequently blocked. The up line was restored at 8-55 a.m.—A.P.

OUR DAILY SHORT STORY

Name Of Charity

BY KARL GRAYSON.

Briarsfield is definitely a residential town. Located twenty miles west of the large city of Megler, its citizenry is composed chiefly of bankers, brokers, lawyers and professional men. Building restrictions are severe and everyone is pretty snooty.

The Axtells, therefore, are an incongruity in Briarsfield. The Axtells are poor as church mice. They live in a snack down by the railroad and there are seven kids in the family. Jim Axtell keeps his family together by doing odd jobs and depending upon charity. How the Axtells ever came to reside in Briarsfield nobody knows, but the general opinion is that they were there when the town was first measured off for building lots.

It is a curious thing, but the wealthy residents of Briarsfield don't mind the presence of the Axtells nearly as much as you'd think. In a way, the Axtells are a sort of Godsend, because every once in a while the good end snooty citizens of Briarsfield develop what might be called a charity complex. They feel that they must do their bit towards helping the poor, and when this fever is upon them what in the world would they do without the Axtells? My land, they wouldn't have anyone to give things to.

Periodically, therefore, about twice a year there is a great hullabaloo and a hue and cry through Briarsfield, and Charity rides in the seat of fashion. Balls are held and field days and lawn parties and card parties, and plays are produced and all the usual shilly shallying Everyone attends and has a fine time, and then the next day a gay committee calls on the Axtells and performs their deed of charity. After that, the Axtells have a breathing spell for another six months.

Jim Axtell and his wife have resigned themselves to being picked on in the name of charity. They don't object to be given purses of money and they don't object to digging vegetables out of gardens that belong to people who, every spring, decide they'll raise their own vegetables this year and have a garden planted and then forget all about it. But they are a little fed up on being given old clothes and old pieces of furniture.

Rich people, as a rule, think that the older and more worn out something is the more it should be appreciated by poor people.

At any rate, Jim Axtell, not wanting to offend anyone, has been receiving such gifts for a number of years. His house is full of old furniture and farm implements, and his closets are stuffed with worn out clothes and shoes and what-not. There came a time, in fact, when he had to build a storeroom back of his shack to hold all the junk that was thrust upon him in the name of Charity.

And at the rate things were going he probably would have had to build another storehouse. But something happened. Crash! Bang! Just like that it happened. Jim didn't know exactly the ins and outs of it all. because such matters had never troubled him much, but he heard talk of depressions and recessions and busted bank accounts, and he noticed that the commuters' train wasn't as crowded as it used to be, and that folks looked worried. He guessed something pretty bad had happened.

He had no idea how bad, however, until one day Frank Poole called on him. "Jim," said Frank, "you remember that old spool bed-stead my wife gave you two years ago?"

"Why, sure," said Jim. "I got it out in the storehouse."

"Jim," said Frank. "I'd like that bed back. I'll pay you five dollars for it."

"Sold!" said Jim, and that afternoon he dragged out the bed and carted it up to the Pooles and collected his five dollars. He was a little curious about what was going to happen to that bed, so he hung around till a truck drove in and the bed was placed on it. Jim queried the truck driver and made a startling discoverey. Frank Poolle was selling that bed to an antique dealer for seventy-five dollars.

Jim got to thinking. The next day he made a trip to the city, and the day after that an antique dealer came out to Jim's place looked into the storeroom, whistled under his breath and got out pencil and paper. He stayed three hours and when he departed he left Jim a check for the amazing amount of dol. 19,000!

The Axtells were numb with wonder at having so much money. They had never had more than twenty-five dollars to themselves all at once. They didn't know what to do with it.

Jim went around in a daze. He talked with Lem Higgins, the chief of police, and he learned that half the people of Briarsfield had lost all their wealth and were slowly starving to death because they were too proud to ask for charity.

"Charity!" yelled Jim. "Why shucks, man, I'm a charity expert."

So Jim began calling on the poor people of Briarsfield and offering to lend them money. They knew Jim well and when he told them where he had gotten the money, they were willing to take some. In fact, Jim found some families that were eager to get back some of the worn out clothes they'd given him long ago.

Jim and his wife, now owners of a car, made a habit of loading up the tonneau and paying calls at the poor homes of Briarsfield in the name of Charity every month. They were pretty gay and happy about it. For to give is much better to receive, and stuff. Before a year had passed Jim and his wife had got rid of all the old clothes they had on hand. The storehouse was empty and their bank account was low. But they'd had a grand time! They often wondered what they would have done if there had been no poor people to pick on.

Five years later the depression ended. The commuters' train was loaded again. Everyone bought a new car and smiled and seemed to be having a fine time. To celebrate the return of prosperity they decided to have a Charity Ball. When Jim Axtell heard about it he groaned.

(Copyright.)

RECALL OF TAUNTON ILLEGAL

Shamdasani's Notice To Govt.

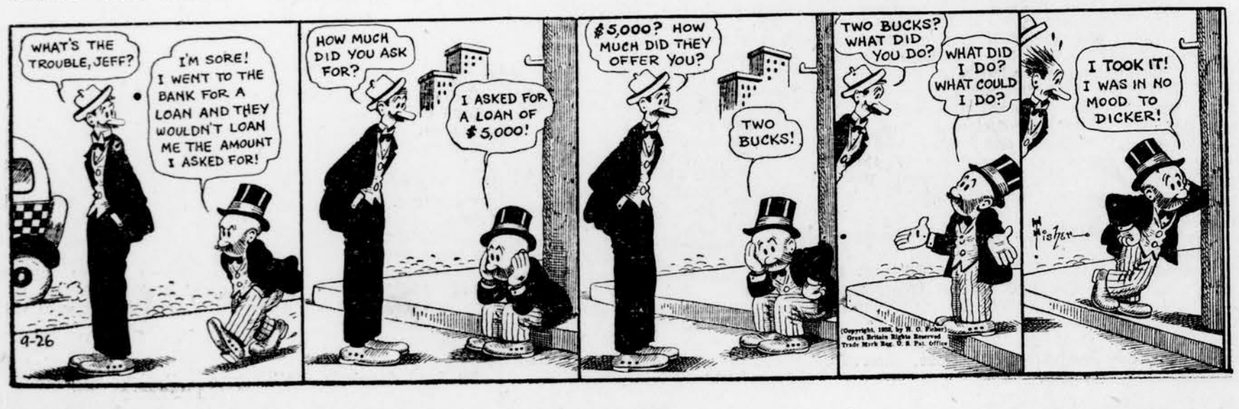
Mr. P. D. Shamdasani has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, regarding the re-call of Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S. from his post as Municipal Commissioner and the appointment of Mr. M. D. Bhat, I.C.S., in his place. Mr Shamdasani contends that the letter of the Government of Bombay to the Corporation on this subject is misconceived and the requisition made in it for the re-call of Mr. Taunton is illegal, invalid and "ultra vires" on the ground among others, that the case of a re-call from office of the Commissioner during the period of his appointment under sub-section 1 of Section 54 of the Municipal Act is not provided for. The proviso to the sub-section 2 of section 54 of the Municipal Act by its very intendment would, he says apply in the case of 'removal' from office and not in the case of a re-call from office of the Commissioner.

Mr. Shamdasani further contends that unless a case for removal from office of the Commissioner on the grounds mentioned in subsection 2 of Section 54 of the Municipal Act, namely, (i) that he is incapable of performing the duties of his office (ii) that he has been guilty of any misconduct and (iii) that he has been guilty of any neglect which renders his removal expedient the Government cannot in law invoke the power of approval vested in the Corporation under the said proviso. Mr. Shamdasani has therefore given a week's notice that "unless the Government forbear from acting in the illegal and unwarranted manner as aforesaid which is highly detrimental to the interests of the Corporation and withdraw the requisition made by them for the re-call of Mr. Taunton he will put the law into motion to prevent the invasion of his right and the right of the Corporation with which the Corporation and Mr. Shamdasani are threatened."

Jagadguru D. B. Krishnamacharya

His Holiness Jagadguru D. B. Krishnamacharya of Bhayankar Math, Kenjivaram, arrived in Bombay by motor car on Sunday evening with his personal staff.

MUTT AND JEFF—Those Bankers Downtown Are Certainly a Tough Bunch — By BUD FISHER


WHAT'S THE TROUBLE, JEFF?
I'M SORE! I WENT TO THE BANK FOR A LOAN AND THEY WOULDN'T LOAN ME THE AMOUNT I ASKED FOR!
HOW MUCH DID YOU ASK FOR?
I ASKED FOR A LOAN OF $5,000!
$5,000? HOW MUCH DID THEY OFFER YOU?
TWO BUCKS!
TWO BUCKS? WHAT DID YOU DO?
WHAT DID I DO? WHAT COULD I DO?
I TOOK IT! I WAS IN NO MOOD TO DICKER!
4-26

Science and Industry

DEVELOPMENT OF LEMON INDUSTRY

The potentialities of lemon cultivation and the possibilities of the development of the lemon industry in Western India seem to be great. The fruit and its products are much in demand everywhere in India and there is likely to be an attractive market even in other parts of the British Empire. Lime juice packed in the Bombay Presidency by some enterprising firms is sold in the market here and there, and has been found to compare favourably with foreign products both in regard to the quality and price. Other products of lemon such as lemon essence, lime syrup and citrate of lime are also in pretty big demand in the country.

It is most unfortunate that the lime products sold in India, at least the major part of it, are imported. Citric acid imported into India in 1937 was worth Rs. 84,158 of which the Bombay Presidency consumed Rs. 47,840 worth of goods. The pity is all the more because the climate of the province being more or less mild without chances of extremes is quite suitable for the crop. The fruit grows well under Deccan conditions, with its average rainfall of 25 to 35 inches. Agricultural experts are of the opinion that one tree on an average yields about 900 fruits and one acre can take 190 trees. Calculating at the moderate sum of four annas per 100, one acre is found to yield Rs. 425 and deducting the average cost of cultivation Rs. 145, the net profit in cultivation of Kagzi lemon in Bombay Province comes to Rs. 280 per acre per year—a figure that can compare very favourably with any other cultivation.

HOW TO PRESERVE GRAPES

Mr. Rashid of Ahmednagar explains in what follows how to preserve grapes:

Viticulture is coming into vogue practically in Baluchistan and western parts of the Bombay Presidency. There are several varieties of grapes such as Fakdi (Muskat of Alexandria), Sahebi (Decons superb), Kishmishi (seedless variety), Bhokri (red coloured or Abi), Gosani, etc., and these could be given trials on commercial scales.

In the preparation of preserves care should be taken to select choice varieties and if possible seedles types. Fruits ought to be plumpy, ripe and free of any sort of blemishes. Greenish white, amber coloured fruits enhance the commercial value of the preserve.

Fruits are washed in cold water and cleansed. They are carefully put into thin syrup of sugar and kept over gentle fire till the sugary solution gets absorbed into the fruits and becomes viscous. The preserve is cooled and finally sealed up into suitable glass jars or bottles.

Great care is to be exercised in handling the half matured fruits throughout the washing and heating processes as there is often possibility of mashing them up into a paste. This preserve is tasty and delicious.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

Messrs. M. G. Desai and G. R. S. Rao have published what is called "the All-India Industrial and Commercial Directory for the year 1938-39." In the words of Sir Visvesvaraya who contributes a foreword and an exhaustive article on an economic plan for India "the information available about industrial and commercial undertakings at the present time being very meagre, this publication will meet a real need among businessmen and form a valuable addition to handbooks of this class."

As even a cursory perusal will show this Directory is a mine of information on trade, economic and industrial topics. Apart from the encyclopaedic information, the contributions by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Mr. J. P. Mehta on Indian shipping, by Mr. J. C. Kumarappa on place of cottage industries in Indian economy, by Mr. M. P. Gandhi on sugar industry, by Mr. M. H. Alam on "Industrialisation of Indian India" and by Prof. B. P. Adarkar on raising public loans for public works are remarkable for the thoughtfulness and erudition that characterise them. Its price which is Rs. 2 is not at all prohibitive.

Mysore Dasara Exhibition 1938

The official handbook and guide of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition published by the Government of Mysore is a piece of perfect workmenship and harmonious cooperation in a great achievement by the ruler, the Dewan and other officials of Mysore State. It gives exhaustive information about what is being done and what has been achieved in that progressive State in the fields of industrial and agricultural prosperity. Profusely illustrated it makes a very useful reference book too. Mysore's example is worth copying by all Indian States.

SEARCHLIGHT ON PAST GOVERNMENT'S SHADY TRANSACTIONS

(Continued from page 12).

half the amount of the assessment.

It must be remembered that the value of the land is sometimes 80 times, sometimes 100 times, the assessment, or more. Property worth Rs. 100 or Rs 150 was sold for 8 annas. Another 1,450 acres were disposed of for between 1 and 3 times the assessment; that is to say, property worth Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 was sold for between one rupee and three rupees. Then, another 1300 acres were sold for between one rupee and three rupees. Then another 1300 acres were sold for between 3 and 8 times the assessment, that is to say, between three and eight rupees were paid for property worth not below Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. Then, Sir, nominally, all told, not more than 60 or 70 acres were sold for between 8 and 20 times the assessment. The total comes to 2,878 acres, as I have mentioned. So, out of 2,875 acres, less than 75 acres were sold for more than 8 times the assessment.

OBJECT OF FORFEITURE.

The next point is, the process of forfeiture was put into operation not for revenue purposes, but with a view to breaking the spirit of the peasantry which was carrying on a campaign of civil disobedience. The intent and purpose—in so many words—of the Government resolutions and of the action taken thereon was that those people who had the temerity to refuse to pay eight annas should be taught a proper lesson by depriving them of all that they had for all time to come.

HUNT FOR BUYERS.

And, Sir, in all cases—I said in all cases, but I would rather be cautious and say in an overwhelmingly large number of cases—the men did not come forward to buy in the open market or at an auction sale. The police sub-inspectors went from village to village trying to find out the men who would come forward to buy them. There is a wholesome rule that Government servants shall not purchase at such sales. That rule was suspended, and those persons were induced to take up the lands on promise that they would get official protection; and in many cases the official protection continued for eight long years, till the Congress Government came into power.

Something was said about promises. These are all vague words. All the promise that was given to them was this, that Government had, under Sec. 211 of the Land Revenue Code, the power to cancel these disposals, and all that that Government said was that they would not exercise that executive power to cancel those orders. That has been observed by this Government. Under that section to-day, if we wanted to do it, we could have treated this promise as one of the promises which were given to Czechoslovakia, and we could have torn it into pieces under Sec. 211 and said that all those orders are cancelled by executive authority. There is no lack of power in that respect. But still we accepted what was then given; we accepted that those transactions would be treated as having legally passed the estate.

ENTIRELY ILLUSORY.

This is the whole position. I want the honourable gentlemen here who are lawyers to consider the case. When land has been disposed of by an authority, such authority must be in the nature of a quasi-judicial authority. If that authority uses the power of the Land Revenue Code, not for a revenue purpose, but for a political purpose, and when for that political purpose the officers grossly undervalue the lands and sell them to persons who are creatures of those officers with a promise of protection, I submit that such a transaction is entirely illusory and unconscientious.

"BONA FIDE" CASES.

Mr. Munshi Continued:—

The fact remains and there are some cases—say about half a dozen in the whole of the Province. They may be 'mala fide.' But if the persons establish that they are 'bona fide' purchasers for value, the ordinary principle would immediately attach and whatever they have paid as 'bona fide' purchasers, they will certainly get. Therefore, to that extent, we have followed the correct principle. What I am trying to point out is that each clause does fullest justice to the persons who are now in possession of the lands. Now, suppose there has been a 'bona fide' mortgage; somebody not knowing the nature of the land has advanced money against the property; he should not suffer.

Mr. Munshi then explained why after a lapse of eight years those thousands of acres were where they were in 1930 and said the principle of land acquisition is not so absurd or violent as to give market value to a place which has some disabilities.

Before the Congress came into power several transactions were effected by the Congress, which was then outlawed, merely at the occupancy price. The man took eight annas (?) and returned a property worth hundred rupees. That was done in the open market when the Congress was an outlaw. If there was no free bargain the man could have gone to the nearest police chowki and said "I am asked to return my land worth hundred rupees for a paltry sum." But it was a free contract and the land was sold for the occupancy price of eight annas.

GARDA EXPOSED.

Mr. Garda who erstwhile claimed rupees three lakhs and odd thousands for his three hundred acres and who wants the market value for his land, by a free contract, without any coercion, when the Congress was more or less an outlaw, agreed to sell it, by a written document, for Rs. 13,000. Is it then fair to give him the market value which, according to him, is rupees three lakhs and odd thousands? Mr. Munshi then quoted three instances and continued:—These people are not 'bona fide' purchasers the only principle, I submit, which can be properly and justly and legally applied to them is the principle of indemnity.

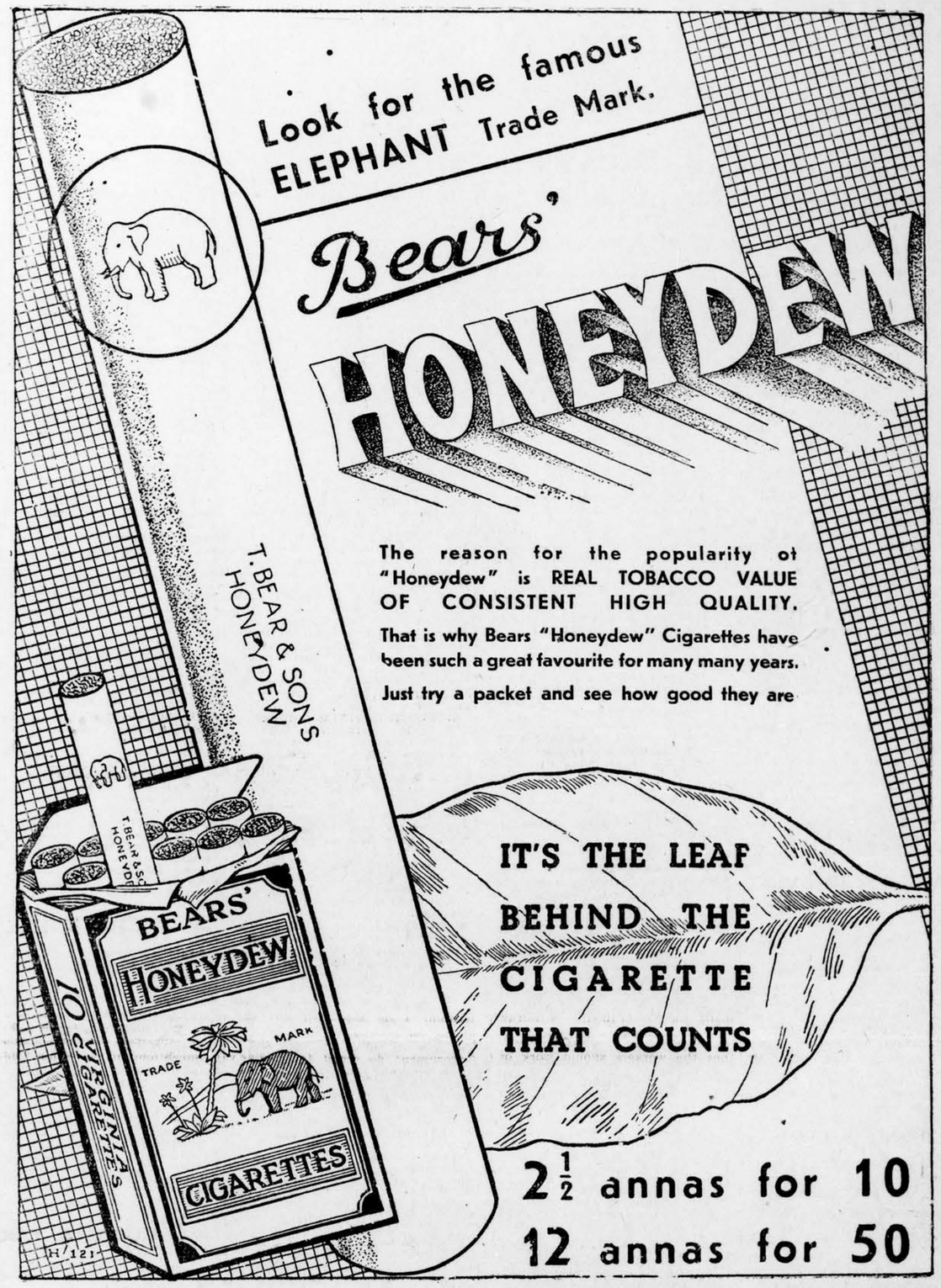
Members will feel convinced, I hope, that we have gone on lines which are the only lines possible under the peculiarity of the circumstances. That is all.

INDIAN LEADER DEPORTED

Crisis In Mauritius

The British island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar, is the scene of the latest outbreak of economic discontent within the Empire. Labour conditions have been very bad, and a Commission of Enquiry whose report was submitted in April last recommended wage increases, sickness insurance, old-age pensions, and conciliation boards for labour disputes. No effect was given to these recommendations, and the port workers struck to gain better conditions. Police and "volunteers" were at once armed and occupied the port while "scab" labour loaned the vessels. One of the workers leaders was deported without trial, and Dr. Cure, Pandit Sahadeo and others were quarantined. "It is hoped that the strike", says the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", "caused by the workers demands for higher wages and a shorter working week, will be broken by the middle of the next week". Although Mauritius, being a small island, cannot hope for the attention gained by the West Indies, its treatment may well become a larger issue in British politics than its authorities at present suppose.—"Tanganyika Opinion".

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition will be held at Karachi from 12th to 20th instant on the spacious Rambaugh Recreation Grounds.


Look for the famous ELEPHANT Trade Mark.
Bears'
HONEYDEW
The reason for the popularity of "Honeydew" is REAL TOBACCO VALUE OF CONSISTENT HIGH QUALITY.
That is why Bears "Honeydew" Cigarettes have been such a great favourite for many many years.
Just try a packet and see how good they are
T. BEAR & SONS HONEYDEW
BEARS' HONEYDEW CIGARETTES
10 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
TRADE MARK
IT'S THE LEAF BEHIND THE CIGARETTE THAT COUNTS
2½ annas for 10
12 annas for 50

His child's future nearly ruined by NIGHT STARVATION
OH, MR. KELKAR, I WANT YOU TO MEET MR. SEN. HE'LL BE WORKING WITH YOU IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
THINKS, A NEW MAN! THAT MEANS THEY ARE GOING TO SACK SOMEBODY AND IT'S BOUND TO BE ME. MY WORK HASN'T BEEN TOO GOOD LATELY.
KELKAR COULDN'T AFFORD TO LOSE HIS JOB. HE WANTED TO GIVE HIS BOY A GOOD EDUCATION. IF ONLY HE DIDN'T ALWAYS FEEL TIRED. IN DESPAIR HE DECIDED TO SEE THE DOCTOR
THERE IS NOTHING EXACTLY WRONG WITH ME, DOCTOR, BUT I ALWAYS FEEL TIRED.
I KNOW, MR. KELKAR. IT HOLDS YOU BACK AT YOUR WORK. WE CALL THAT NIGHT STARVATION. YOU SEE, YOU ARE NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. HORLICKS REGULARLY AT BEDTIME FOR YOU.
AND SO HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT
HA! HA! DELICIOUS, ESPECIALLY WHEN IT IS MIXED WELL.
TWO MONTHS LATER
CONGRATULATIONS, MR. KELKAR, ON YOUR PROMOTION AS DISTRICT MANAGER. YOU HAVE DONE SPLENDID WORK.
THINKS, MY WORRIES ARE ALL OVER.— THAT HORLICKS IS WONDERFUL STUFF!
Special Reduced Offer!
Horlicks tastes best when made in the Horlicks Mixer. Just send the disc from the top of any Horlicks pack with As. 8/- (for the large Mixer) or As. 4/- (for the small Mixer) to P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta.
If you wake tired, if you suffer from 'nerves,' enervation, depression and that dreadful feeling of exhaustion
GUARD AGAINST
"NIGHT STARVATION"
(Savarni Kamjori)
take HORLICKS
— you sleep soundly — wake refreshed — and have extra energy all day

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Oct. 15.

P and O s.s. Jeypore of 3209 reg tons Capt F Ahier arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J D Eadie arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo.

Burmah Shell s.s. Badarpur of 4949 reg tons Capt G Boath arrived from Rangoon with cargo of bulk petroleum

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1956 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Gambhira of 3196 reg tons Capt E G Kingcome arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon Galle Colombo and Cochin with general cargo

N Y K s.s. Kunishima Maru of 2640 reg tons Capt H Shinohara arrived from Nagoya via Osaka and Colombo with general cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Jehangir of 2137 reg tons Capt W F Clifton arrived from Jeddah via Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

P and O s.s. Narkunda of 9429 reg tons Capt W D C Smith sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo

O S K s.s. Yeifuku Maru of 4292 reg tons Capt K Ohtoh sailed for Karachi via Bedi Bunder with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 15-10-38.

S S Conte Rosso (LT) for Colombo Singapore Hongkong Shanghai

S S Jehangir (TM) for Karachi Port Sudan Red Sea Ports and Jeddah

S S City of Simla (KN) for Karachi Port Said Marseilles Antwerp and Liverpool

S S Antonietta Lauro (RB) for Port Said for orders.

S S Gambhira (MM) for Karachi via Cutch and Kathiawar Coast Ports

S S British Workman (Ang Ira Oil) for Abadan.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 15.

1 Jeypore 3209 NF NF M M
2 Narkunda 9429 London 15-10 M M
3 Clan Graham 3511 Calicut 18-10 J Finlay
4 Yeifuku Maru 4292 Karachi 16-10 O S K Kaisha
16 Kinross 3043 Port Said 18-10 Dreyfus.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Kumshima Maru 2440 Karachi 17-10 N Y K
3 Bamora 1870 P Gulf 19-10 M M
12/13 Janaki 530 M Coast 16-10 Malabar Steamship

PRINCE'S DOCK

G/R Jalakrishna 3975 Calcutta 17-10 Scindia S N
P/O El Madina 1628 Jeddah 8-11 Scindia S N
H Hashemi 298 tons NF NF S Massum
K Rahaman 3291 NF NF I Morrison
M St. Dunstan 3569 Java N F Grahams Trading

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Tesukunikuni Maru 4-11-38 O S Kaisha
Mooltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 6-11-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 20-10-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 26-10-38 M M
Viceroy of India 24-10-38 P and O S N
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Serbino 5-11-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

California 21-10-38 Anchor Line
Cian Matheson 2-11-38 J Finlay
City of Simla 17-10-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Kyfels 18-10-38 L Edwards
Arendiskerk 22-10-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 19-10-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Rangoon 5-10-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 18-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Perth 22-10-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Arabia 17-10-38 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Chitral 1-10-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 18-11-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 15-10-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino
Yeifuku Maru 9-10-38 O S Kaisya
Toyama Maru 18-11-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barala 20-10-38 M M
Varela 22-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CALCUTTA

Garzana 14-10-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 12-11-38 M M
Tairea 29-10-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Indora 20-10-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 20-10-38 M M
Kinishama Maru 22-10-38 N Y K

FROM BASSEIN

Jalavihar 16-10-38 Scindia S N
Jalapadma 19-10-38 Scindia S N

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Soudan 25-10-38 P and O S N
Maloja 5-11-38 P and O S N
Cathay 8-10-38 P and O S N
Behar 11-10-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Durenda 26-10-38 M M
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 29-10-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 12-11-38 Anchor Line
California 27-10-38 Anchor Line
Cit of Venice 27-10-38 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Watchfels 3-11-38 L Edwards
Braunfels 23-10-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Polk 23-10-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 7-10-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-11-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Rosso 17-10-38 L Triestino
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N
Tokushima Maru 21-10-38 N Y Kaisya
Yeifuku Maru 30-10-38 O S K
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Tosan Maru 18-10-38 O S Kaisya
Jeypore 3-11-38 P and O S N
Corfu 10-11-38 P and O
Bangalore 8-11-38 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Moreton 3-11-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 26-10-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 20-10-38 M M
Bamora 19-10-38 M M

FOR PORT SAID

Kinross 18-10-38 L Dreyfus

FOR JAVA

St Dunstan N F G Trading

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 26-10-38 M M
Tairea 9-11-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

El Madina 8-11-38 Scindia S N
Jehangir 27-10-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 22-10-38 M M
Yeifuku Maru 16-10-38 O S Kaisha
Kybfels 22-10-38 L Edwards
Kuneshima Maru 17-10-38 N Y Kaisha

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jalapadma 13-10-38
S S Haideri 13-10-38
S S Bhadravati 13-10-38
S S Kalavati 14-10-38
S S Vita 14-10-38
S S British Sailor 13-10-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

S S Braunfels for Bremen: 75 dms empty iron drums Cutler Palmer.

For Gothenburg: 85 bales cotton twist waste H J Kanji

For Malmo: 7700 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Oporto: 30 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Thessalonika: 14 bags henna powder D Abraham.

For Hamburg: 6666 bags gr nut seed The Oil Seeds Trading; 1040 bags myrabollam P Mathradas; 3840 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2720 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 80 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 70 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam.

For Antwerp: 125 bales raw cotton Bombay Co.

For Helsingfors: 55 bales cotton twist waste H J Kanji.

S S City of Simla for Dunkerk: 1180 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 110 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha.

For Liverpool: 13300 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha

S S Durenda for Hull: 2815 bdls teak wood scantling S D D Gilder.

For Newcastle: 26 dms castor oil A Hargovindas.

For London: 432 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 116 bdls cattle fish bones H A Kathawalla; 143 dms castor oil A Hargovindas; 858 bags gr nut kernel K M Nathoo; 25 dms castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Antwerp: 52 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents.

For Ghent: 500 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S Tijuka for Oslo: 1140 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

S S Kinross for Port Said for orders: 2800 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus.

S S Paolina for Alexandretta: 14 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Tripoli: 22 bales cotton grey yarn M A Al Abdul Razzak.

For Fiume: 56 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Tokushima Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton Kotak, 92 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 400 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 300 bales raw cotton Komishi.

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton Kotak; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Autovetta Lauro for Port Said for orders: 4106 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 78656 pkts gr nut kernels Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S S City of Rangoon Agent F F Campbell from New York: 103 cases auto parts; 80 bdls conty 48 motor cars (completely dissembled); 43 cases conty 12 motor trucks chassis (completely dissembled); 2938 dms lubg oil; 30 crts dry storage batteries; 147 cases medicines; 32 cases printing paper; 237 cases wire nails; 38 bxs elect refrigerators; 34 bdls ink; 32 dms dyestuff; 49 dms transformer oil; 100 dms paraffin wax.

From Montreal: 416 bales fertilizers; 61 cases auto parts.

From Alexandria: 500 bales cotton.

WORLD TRADE STATISTICS

The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations is as under:—

The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics for September 1938 gives the usual information on the economic and financial situation and special particulars of World Trade, Production and Stocks of Primary Commodities, Industrial Production and Building activity.

GOLD VALUE OF WORLD TRADE

The gold value of world trade in the second quarter of 1938 was 17 per cent. lower than a year ago. As in the same period gold prices have fallen by about 4 per cent. the decline in the quantum of world trade amounted to about 13.5 per cent. In the second quarter of 1937 the quantum of world trade reached approximately the same level as in 1929. In July 1938 the gold value of world trade again fell, but very slightly.

PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES

The annual indices of the production of primary commodities which are now available for 1937 show that in that year the total output of 1929 was exceeded by 10 per cent. Agricultural products show a 7 per cent. increase; non-agricultural products a 13 per cent. increase. Among the agricultural products the output of foodstuffs was only 6 per cent. higher than in 1928, while that of raw materials rose by 20 per cent.

STOCKS OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES

The League's index of Stocks of Primary Commodities shows that in June 1938 visible stocks of foodstuffs were 8 per cent. higher than in June last year, but still 20 per cent. lower than in 1929. Visible stocks of raw materials have risen more sharply since last year. They are 32 per cent. higher than in June 1937, and exceed the 1929 level by 10 per cent.

The latest available figures seem, however, to indicate that the rapid upward movement of stocks since the middle of 1937 has been checked in the case of rubber, copper, zinc and lead.

WORLD INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

World Industrial Production (excluding the U. S. S. R.), in the second quarter of 1938 was 18 per cent. lower than a year ago. Since the first quarter of 1938, world industrial production declined by 2 per cent. Among the chief industrial countries production increased since the first quarter of this year in Germany by 5 per cent. Czechoslovakia 3 per cent. and Canada 1 per cent. There was a decline in Sweden (—1-1/2 per cent.), Italy and U. S. A. (about 3 per cent.), Belgium (—5 per cent.), and in the United Kingdom (—8 per cent.). No figures for the second quarter of 1938 are so far available for France and Japan.

In July 1938 industrial output in the U. S. A. rose, and was about 8 per cent. higher than in June.

BUILDING INDUSTRY

The building industry, in the first six or seven months of 1938 compared with the same period last year was more active in Uruguay (—54 per cent.), New Zealand (—43 per cent.), Skitzerland and the Netherlands (—30 per cent.), Germany (—21 per cent.), Sweden (—20 per cent.), Australit (—17 per cent.), Finland (—16 per cent.), and the Argentine (—2 per cent.). It fell off in Czechoslovakia (—6 per cent. Colombo (—7 per cent.), Hungary (—10 per cent.), United Kingdom (—11 per cent.), Italy (—12 per cent.), South Africa (—13 per cent.), Canada (—19 per cent.), U. S. A.), (—27 per cent.), and Palestine (32 per cent.)

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:—

Platinum 100 per cent. Rs. 52 per tola.
Platinum 100 per cent. Rs. 52 per tola.
Platinum 97 per cent. Rs. 51 per tola.
Platinum 25 per cent. Rs. 15 per tola.
Palladium 100 per cent. Rs. 35 per tola.
Osmium 100 per cent. Rs. 60 per tola.
Iridium 100 per cent. Rs. 100 per tola.
Ruthenium 100 per cent. Rs 55 per tola.
Rhodium 100 per cent. Rs. 165 per tola.

S S Mavly Agent L Triestino from Genoa: 1482 cases rayon yarn; 99 cases panel pins; 105 cases lift material; 34 cases machinery; 25 bales spun silk yarn; 25 cases vermouth; 35 cases synthetic camphor; 36 bales synthetic staple fibre.

From Naples: 217 cases art silk yarn. 37 cases conserves.

From Palermo: 35 brls citric acid.

From Leghorn: 170 bxs tin plates 60 cases cnd fruits; 6013 pcs marble slabs; 328 bales rugs; 236 cases cotton and woollen rugs; 84 cases german silver circles; 37 bales shoddy and cotton rugs; 71 cases shoddy and cotton piece goods.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 14.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1936/7	Corresponding Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters),	3,803	657	5,385	780
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American excluding linters)	1,235	244	1,338	235
Exports from U. S. Ports	854	124	1,189	191
Of which to Japan	202	34	58	3
Of which to China	4	2	11	—
Of which to Great Britain	99	14	344	54
Of which to Germany	157	30	220	42
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,080	—	2,974
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	3,106	—	1,902
World's visible supply	—	9,524	—	7,614
Of which to American cotton	—	7,502	—	6,059
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	1,936	322	2,207	351
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,713	216	3,206	394

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	98/1
4 per cent 1960/70	112
5 per cent 1945/55	117

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	111
Bank of Hindustnan	29
Bank of India	144/4
Central Bank	23/14
Imperial Bank F P	1 6/1
Imperial Bank P P	378/12
Indian Overseas Bank	4/3
Reserve Bank	114
Union Bank	5/9

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	90/5
Ambica	231/4
Arvin	227/8
Arvind	121/5
Asok	230
Bharatkhand	251/0
Bombay Dyeing	871/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	197/8
Calico	621/4
Central India	253/12
Century	266/4
Colaba	151/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/3
Gokak	154/8
Hukumchand	195
Indore	55/10
Jubilee	206/4
Khatau Makanji	117/3
Kohinoor	267/8
Laxmi Cotton	480
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	105/10
Morarji	131/14
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	237/8
Raipur	702/8
Rajnagar	235
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2940
Simplex	81/4
Swadeshi	220
Vishnu	1227/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1387/8
Tata Hydro Ord	149/1
Tata Power Ord	1305

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	1/1/4
Ajmer Electrics	12/12
Bombay Suburban	138/12
Bombay Tram	118/12
Surat Electrics	157/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	307/8
Associated Cements	112/8
Belapur	188/2
Bombay Burma New	174/6
Bombay Burma Old	501/4
Bombay Steam	213/2
Bombay Telephone	80
Br B Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	6/12
Dalmia Cement	10
Indian Bleaching	124/6
Industrial Investment Tr	41/8
Indian Radio Ord	382/8
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/9
Indian Iron	28/8
Mysore Sugar	26/12
Port Canning	72
Premier Construction	66/4
Rohtas Industries	25/4
Scindia Steam	19/7
Shivrajpur	41/8
Tata Oil	37
Tata Steel Ordy	295
Tata Steel Defd	1355

JUTES

Birla Jute	15
Howrah	49/7
Hukumchand	6/6
Kamarhatty	457
Kanknarrah	350
Lawrence	350
Reliance	62

PIECE-GOODS & YARNS

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Per	Rs. a. p.
Grey, Unbleached.—		
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	,,	0 9 6
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	,,	0 15 0
Shirtings	,,	0 9 1
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	,,	0 8 7
Leopard Cloth	,,	0 9 2
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	,,	0 10 3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P. B.)	,,	0 14 1
Drills	,,	0 7 9
Domestics	,,	0 8 0
Domestics	,,	0 7 10
Chadars	,,	0 9 9
White Bleached.—	Per Piece	Rs. a. p.
Longcloth	,,	10 0 0
Drill	,,	7 15 3
Yarn.—	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
4s (All Waste)	,,	0 3 3
6-1/2s (All Waste)	,,	0 3 8
8-1/2s	,,	0 4 5
10-1/2s	,,	0 4 10
12-1/2s	,,	0 5 1
16s	,,	0 5 11
20s	,,	0 6 8
24s	,,	0 7 7
32s	,,	0 8 9
60s	,,	0 15 1
80s	,,	1 5 4

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by Cable from their London Agents:—

	£ s. d.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	0 7 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 4 6
Turner and Newall	3 17 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 18 3
Attock Oil	2 5 0
Barsi Light Railways	58 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 0 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 9
Beira Railways	1 6 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 3
Marconi International Marine	1 4 3
Western Union Telegraph	Dol. 31.25
General Electric Ordinary	3 17 6
Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd.	1 6 0
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 0 3
International Rlys. of C. America	Dol. 4.25
Malayalam Plantations	1 11 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 11..0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 6 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 16 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 6
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	Dol. 13.00
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 14 3
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 19 3
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 13 3
Trust of Insurance Share Units	1 1 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 14 3

Audited Returns Of Traffic Under Killick Agency

	For July 1938	Increase+ or Decrease— when compared with July 1937	From 1-1-38 to 31-7-38	Increase+or Decrease— when compared with corresponding period of previous year
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Tapti Valley Rly.	1,71,547	+969	17,29,509	—54,339
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	71,261	+11,201	6,68,851 From 1-4-38 to 31-7-38	—7,63
Guzerat Rlys.	28,421	—5,276	1,78,562 From 1-10-37 to 31-7-38	—12,931
Central Prov. Rlys.	46,588	+4,177	5,34,412	—3,269
Nandra Bhon Rly.	13,826	—3,7[illegible]	1,39,926	—31,6[illegible]
Sialkot Narowal Rly.	36,405	—580	3,52,843	—25,76[illegible]

Bombay, 12/10/1938.

COTTON STATISTICAL POSITION

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have issued the following supplement to their Daily Report:—

With the improvement in the European political outlook, which we trust will lead to permanent peace, we think the following review of the American and Indian cotton situation will be of interest.

Dealing with American the statistical position is broadly as follows:—

	Bls.
World's carryover of Americans 31st July 1938:—	13,400,000
This season's crop as per October Bureau:—	12,212,000
Total Supply of American	25,612,000
World Consumption of American last season:	11,291,000
	9th Sept. 1938 Bls.
Stock of American Cotton in Liverpool:—	6,36,000
Stock of American Cotton on Continent:—	3,66,000
	9th Sept. 1937 Bls.
Stocks of American Cotton in Liverpool:—	2,20,000
Stocks of American Cotton on Continent:—	1,48,000

INDIAN POSITION

The Indian Supply and demand position is approximately as follows:—

	Bls.
Carry-over 1st September 1938 about	2,350,000
This season's prospective crop	5,500,000
Total Supply of Indian	7,850,000
Consumption of Indian last season:—	Bls.
Exports	21,01,285
All-India Mill Consumption:	27,23,871
	4,825,156
Mill stocks in India (approximate):—	1st Sept. 1933 Bls. 11,00,000
Mill stocks in India (approximate):—	1st Sept. 1937 Bls. 8,50,000

Reviewing the above figures the position in America appears to be that allowing some increase in consumption the carryover next season is not likely to be materially altered.

The Government now hold approximately 8-1/4 million bales in loan and this may be increased to 10 to 11 million by the end of the season.

If such be the case the supply of "free American cotton" in the world would be not more than 3 to 4 million bales and an acute scarcity of contracts would result until prices reach a level where loan cotton could be released.

The Indian crop has yet to be marketed and there is no loan in India. Prices are undoubtedly very low but we believe that during the next few months as the American crop movement subsides and Indian commences the parity will widen further.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

41ST WEEK (ENDED OCTOBER 14TH.)

1936	11,407,100
1937	12,196,000
1938	14,384,400

TOTAL FOR 41 WEEKS (1ST JANUARY TO DATE.)

1936	440,248,900
1937	509,303,500
1938	586,261,700

WHAT IS WAR TECHNIQUE?

(Continued from Page 6).

riority of Swedish legionary tactics over the decadent formations of the Spanish arms, the former manoeuvrability of which, founded on individual fire power and a guerilla aptitude, had degenerated into something very like the Greek phalanx.

It is a process which repeats itself in history over and over again, this deterioration of a model of military success, and we are no more free from it to-day than were the ancients or the mediaevals.

It springs from that intense conservatism which the profession of arms induces, and is largely owing to the fact that war is not as yet a science, but an affectation of knowledge, rather, based on loose maxims and received customs the origins of which, too often, are buried in a remote past.

Use Of Cavalry

Gustavus Adolphus turned a quick attention to the means of increasing mobility and fire power. His musketeers were two-thirds of his array and, without the cumbrous fork-support, they fired in a three-deep line. He sub-divided his line, in length and depth, into flexible detachments so that it might bend without the need to break.

Above all, undeterred by historical example, he put full faith in cavalry, while reforming the principle on which it worked. He relied on the shock effect of a properly prepared charge, the preparation being brought about by the fire power of his musketeers and by the light field pieces which accompanied the army.

His horse charged at the gallop at the directed point in ranks of three, the first of which discharged their pistols as a preliminary with the object of completing the enemy's discomfiture before the charge went home.

Cromwell imitated him in our Civil War, and even transcended his example by basing his brilliant operations mainly on his mounted strength. The French were likewise infected, for the Great Conde, at Rocroi in the Ardennes, 1643, won a crushing victory over the military power of Spain by means of cavalry, as a result of which France dominated Europe for the next 50 years.

The wheel had come full circle. Cavalry was reinstated in the military mind, and it required the machinegun nests of the Great War to convince the world of arms that shock tactics had no more right on a modern field of battle than the Doric spear.

BURMA CORPORATION

Burma Corporation Limited—Bawdwin Mine. During the month of September 1938, 39,985 tons of Ore were mined, including 23 tons of High Grade Ore. 35,400 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 12,424 tons of Leady Concentrates.

12,223 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 194 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,571 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery products were:—

6,575 tons Refined Lead.

490,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 5,339 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 6.3 ounces of Silver, 2.9 per cent. Lead, 58.6 per cent. Zinc.

In addition to the above 500 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 4,044 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 255 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 110 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

MAINTAIN NON-VIOLENCE

Travancore State Congress President's Appeal

Mrs. K. P. Raman Pillai, 86th President of the Travancore State Congress who was sentenced to 18 months' simple imprisonment on Saturday issued the following statement on the eve of her arrest:—

At a time when our struggle has reached a critical stage, Travancore has honoured her womanhood by electing once again a humble sister as the President of the State Congress. I have shouldered this great reponsibility on behalf of my sisters. My husband is behind the iron bars of the prison, the place of pilgrimage for all lovers of freedom in Travancore. By my action I am only following in his footsteps.

Recent events in Travancore have thrown up the latent heroism of our people which lay dormant all these years. Without distinction in social position, they have made history by the courage with which they braved lathi charges and bared their chests to the bullet shots. But our trials and sufferings have not ended. We have to be prepared for greater sacrifices in the task of achieving what is our birthright. I am conscious that such sacrifices will be willingly made and will not go in vain.

Let me appeal to my sisters and brothers to make the 'Jatha' programme chalked out for the birthday celebration of our beloved Maharaja a success? Jathas from all parts of Travancore must reach Trivandrum. All our grievances should be presented before His Highness there and we must pray for their redress. People should maintain their usual dignity and discipline. Besides being an occasion for presenting our grievances, the birthday celebrations also coincide. Extraordinary care, therefore, must be taken.

Let me take this opportunity to remind the people of Travancore that they have to prepare for the no-tax campaign with their strength and resources. The time for launching the campaign is approaching; and the State Congress will invite the people to carry it on at the proper time. I am confident that they will not fail.

Mischievous attempts are made to connect the disturbances at Pangode and Kadakal with the activities of the State Congress. I warn people in Travancore and outside against such propaganda. I have received reliable information that the trouble in Pangode was purely agrarian. Regarding the trouble at Kadakal, I have received information that it was due to some local economic dispute.

When a great national movement or social upheaval starts, dormant qualities of the people also come up and it is well-known that some people, taking advantage of the situation, try to misuse it for selfish ends. I am not accusing the people of Kadakal or Pangode. Nor am I trying to justify any regrettable lapse that might have taken place on their part. Though a veritable reign of terror has been let loose there by the military, the State Congress is making efforts to inquire into the conditions there. When the inquiry is complete, the report will be placed before the public.

Be that as it may, the responsibility of the State Congress is clear. It represents all Travancore. It is, therefore, bound to maintain a non-violent atmosphere throughout the State. That divine messenger of Ahimsa (Mahatma Gandhi) has given us a new weapon to combat violence and untruth. Experience has amply proved its efficacy. When the day of judgment comes when the balance sheet is struck let it be proved that the people of Travancore have been faithful to the creed of non-violence.

I again appeal to the people to be non-violent in thought, word and deed. We can then face a whole world of repression, violence and untruth.

A woman's heart bleeds when she hears of the stunning news of the death in the police lock-up of a volunteer from Madura. The leader of the volunteers had made a statement in the court in which he complained of severe maltreatment in the lock-up. If there is to be a proper inquiry into these, one shudders to think what all things might come out.

In conclusion let me make an earnest appeal to the women of Travancore. Let not their children say that they failed their country when it beckoned to

(Continued in col. 6)

(Continued from col. 7)

them to their duty. I have no doubt that they will join the movement that is making rapid strides in their thousands. (Translated from "Mathrubhumi").

N. Y. Cotton Market Steady

TRADE BUYING AND COVERING

Absence Of Hedge Selling Pressure

There was little interest shown in the New York cotton market which failed to follow Liverpool with traders hesitant in implementing advances while outside interest was lacking.

The market opened steady but was inactive and narrow October eased early under last minute liquidation and selling against fifteen notices but late months were steady in the absence of pressure from the South. Later prices eased on hedging and poor offtake. Spot cotton was steady with demand moderate Textiles were steady and fairly active. Finally trade buying and covering appeared with the session closing steady.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a rise of one point with December 8.29 and advanced to 8.32 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 8.23 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of 18 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.49c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points with January 4.88. The market continued firm owing to high spot basis and scarcity of contracts together with optimistic feeling on Wall-Street and strength of dollar. Later on there was straddle buying against Bombay straddle selling against New York was in evidence. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.24d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton was firm with improved demand. Giza futures closed 13 to 3 points up and Uppers advanced 9 to 10 points. The Alexandria market was very steady and Sakels futures closed 11 to 14 points up and Ashmouni futures gained 22 ot 18 points.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

The International Cotton Federation has this week issued the preliminary result of the census of consumption in cotton spinning mills of the countries making returns for the half-year ended July 31 last, and of cotton mill stocks on that date. The federation points out that Italian figures, retrospective to January, 1936, for spindles, consumption, and stocks, have been received. It has not yet been possible to obtain returns from China, Russia, and Spain, and estimates have been made for these countries. Estimates have not been made, however, for mill stocks in Japan, China, and Spain. World consumption in the year ended July 31 amounted to 26,168,000 bales, against the record consumption of 29,720,000 bales in the season 1936-37.

Consumption of American, at 10,923,000 bales, compares with 13,279,000 bales in the year ended July, 1937. Consumption of East Indian amounted to 5,863,000 bales, against 6,022,000 bales in the season 1936-37, while Egyptian consumption totalled 1,188,000 bales, compared with 1,273,000 bales. Consumption of sundries in 1937-38 amounted to 8,194,000 bales, against 9,146,000 bales in the previous season.

RUSSIAN FIGURES

Italy, Poland and India are the only countries from which returns have been received to show any noteworthy increase in consumption, though the estimates for Russia are higher. Great Britain's consumption for the year was 2,500,000 bales, compared with 2,851,000 bales for the previous season. Consumption of American, at 1,208,000 bales, compares with 1,262,000 bales. Consumption of East Indian amounted to 379,000 bales, against 428,000 bales while that of Egyptian totalled 329,000 bales, against 390,000 bales, and that of sundries was 604,000 bales, compared with 771,000 bales.

The federation estimates that the total number of cotton-spinning spindles at July 31 was 147,136,000, compared with 147,219,000 at January 31. Mule spindles decreased by 654,000 to 37,477,000, but ring spindles increased by 571,000 to 109,659,000. Spindleage in Great Britain is given as 36,879,000, against 37,340,000 six months previously.—M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York December highest 8-32+04 (10-46 a.m.)

New York December lowest 8.23—05 (2.52 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 4.89+04.

Liverpool January lowest 4.87+02.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—"Hedges being transferred forward expect distants go further discount owing impossibility Import American present high basis and consequent unlikelihood tender against near months".

New York:—"Fixing on buyers call December. Hedge selling distant months. Bombay reported have bought 35 September contracts. Trading market".

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Near positions strong owing very high basis of actual cotton in United States caused by big percentage of crop going into loan. There is some talk that there will be no loan for next crop. We think loan continuation almost certain and recommend purchases of new crops which are now cheap and at a discount.

Liverpool:—Market closed strong at the best of the day owing to strength of the Egyptian market.

Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of "call" cotton.

New York:—Market quiet with fixations offsetting liquidation and hedge selling.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 15.

December	8.25
January	8.19
March	8.15
May	8.03
July	7.94
October	7.72
Middling Spot	8.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 15

October	delected
December	8.36
January	8.29
March	8.26
Middling Spot	8.46

11-00 a.m RANGES.

December	—
January	Closed
March	—

NOON CALL.

December	—
January	Closed
March	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to The Continent	9,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 15.

October	4.90
November	4.89
December	4.86
January	4.86
February	4.86
March	4.86
April	4.84
May	4.83
June	4.81
July	4.80
August	4.77
September	4.74
October	4.70

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

October	4.87
January.	4.87

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 14

Broach A/M 1939 opening 154 5/8 highest 155 5/8 lowest 154 5/8 closing 155 5/8

Broach J/A opening 157 highest 158 lowest 157 closing 158

Oomra D/J opening 139 1/2 highest 140 1/8 lowest 139 1/2 closing 140 1/8

Oomra March opening 140 highest 140 7/8 lowest 140 closing 140 1/8

Bengal D/J opening 117 3/4 highest 118 lowest 117 3/4 closing 118

Bengal March opening 119 highest 119 1/4 lowest 119 closing 119 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-10-38) Rs. 1 7/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-11-38) Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 12

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 17 1/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 135 January 142 March 143 May 161 July 176 at cross rate 4.73 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 155 Liverpool May 1939 4.85 Rs. 56 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 157/8 Liverpool July 1939 4.83 Rs. 52 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 155 New York May 8.07 Rs. 34 1/2 at cross rate 4.73 3/8

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 157/8 New York July 7.96 Rs. 29 1/2 at cross rate 4.73 3/8

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Oct 15

January 53.10

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct 14

GIZA—	
Spot	8.30+07
October	7.58+13
November	7.58+13
January	7.80+11
March	7.82+08
May	7.83+03
January	8.06+09
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.64+06
October	6.50+09
November	6.50+09
January	6.48+07
March	6.49+07
May	6.50+10

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 13th October	8,271
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	116,080
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	48,854
Increase	67,126

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Wheat	500 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	40 cwts.
Gingellyseed	25 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,882 cwts.
Castorseed	486 cwts.
Rice	25,248 cwts.
Myrabollams	113 cwts.
Cottonseed	651 cwts.
Gram	862 cwts.
Joowar	260 cwts.
Maize	14 cwts.
Bajree	356 cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,100 cwts.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 155 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 154/10 on scattered selling. Later on the market was steady with a limited turnover. Liverpool Market was due to open one point down, but it opened 2 points down, the local market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
F.G.M.G.:	
Broach April-May	155 0
Broach July-Aug.	157 2
Fine M. G.:	
Oomra Dec.-Jan.	139 4
Oomra March	140 4
F.G.M.G:	
Bengal Dec.-Jan.	118 0
Bengal March	119 4

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 15.

		Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	122/24	+7	+5
Bengal Fine	119/20	+5	+4
Bengal F.G.	113/17		
C P 1	143/44	+16	+12
C P. 2	140/41	+10	+7
Arvi	140/41		
Amraoti	138/40		
Ellichpur	138/40		
Berar	138/40	+7	+4
Khandesh	129/33	Par	—3
Jalna/Sailu	131/33		
Burwah/Sanavad	138/41		
Khandwa	138/41		
Harda/Khirkiya	138/41		
Mathla	114/19	—10	—12
Malkapur	134/36		
Broach	140/47		
Punjab 4 F.	165/70	N/D.	
Punjab 289F.	193/95	+50	
Sindh N. T.	175/80	+38	A/M.
Kampala	262/64		+127
New Manza	250/51		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct. 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day	This year	Last year
Khandesh		255	613
Central India	318	14,938	...
Barsi and Nagar	252	1,573	495
Hyderabad-Gaorani		202	...
Berar		2,906	6
Central Provinces	53	3,674	48
Total Oomras	623	23,548	1,162
Dholera	161	11,742	751
N.-W. Provinces		2	...
Rajputana	58	818	...
Sind-Punjab	309	10,117	9,145
Broach		5,755	1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		3,961	2,588
Westerns-Northerns	96	3,524	538
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		986	809
American		4	158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,128	59,998	33,658
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			26
Total	4,375	120,455	50,253

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 13th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day	This year	Last year
Europe	2,213	17,882	25,548
Japan and China	11,124	118,063	28,405
Coast Ports		5,819	11,901
Up-country by Rail		36,128	34,225
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		2,800	800
Total	13,337	180,692	100,879

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 14-10-38	1713000	3206000
Receipts Yesterday 14-10-38	62000	83000
Exports to date 14-10-38	854000	1189000
Stock at Ports 14-10-38	3080000	2974000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-10-38	3106000	1902000
Stock at Liverpool 14-10-38	1143000	726000
Visible Supply 14-10-38	7502000	6059000
Quantity in sight 14-10-38	3803000	5385000
Quantity out of sight 14-10-38	1936000	2207000

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 15

October	203.80—40
December	201.60
February	201.90

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 14

SAKELS—	
November	14.31+11
January	14.49+14
March	14.65+12
ASHMOUNI—	
October	11.41+22
December	11.36+18
GIZA—	
November	14.39+23
January	14.35+20
March	14.23+11

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, the 14th October 1938 amounted to £.650,000.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 15.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.73.68
Paris	178.71
Berlin	11.82
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.80-1/8
Amsterdam	8.70-1/2
Brussels	28.02-1/4
Milan	90.03
Berne	20.92-1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Yesterday London Gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £7-6-10. London-Paris Exchange rate was 6 points down at 178.78. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.73.3/8. London Silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19-11/16d. Speculators bought and sold. There was small buying. New York Silver prices were unchanged at 42-3/4c. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8. The local market was quiet but steady with a small business and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range remained as under:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	36	10	3
Kartik delivery	36	10	6
Kartik Tejimandi	0	5	0
Magsar delivery	36	10	9
Magsar Tejimandi	0	8	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	51	7	0
Kartik delivery	51	8	0
Kartik Tejimandi	0	12	0
Magsar deliver	51	8	6
Magsar Tejimandi	1	4	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 15.

Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-3/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 15.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7.6.8-1/2

GOLD EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Gold valued at Rs. 73,36,975 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, October 15. This included bar gold worth Rs. 19,16,719.

Out of 11 consignments comprising the total exports of gold from Bombay during the week, four valued at Rs. 13,18,397 were booked for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, while six collectively valued at Rs. 57,90,355 were shipped for London.

There was only one consignment of gold worth Rs. 2,28,223 for London optional Paris or Amsterdam. All the consignments were carried by the s.s. "Naldera", which left Bombay on Saturday.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,20,95,06,848.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct. 15.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£47-12-6
Standard copper 3 months	£47-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£54-0-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 43
Copper sheets	Rs. 51
Tone:—Firm.	

LONDON METALS

London, Oct 14

Copper	£47 15 0
Lead	£16 17 6
Spelter	£15 13 9
Tin	£210 12 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Wheat January	4 1 9
Wheat May	3 3 9
Linseed May	4 12 9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct. 14.

November	£10-2-6.
December	£10-2-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	27 10 0
Highest	27 10 0
Lowest	27 8 6
Closing	27 10 6
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	26 12 6
Highest	26 12 6
Lowest	26 8 0
Closing	26 9 6
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	19 0 0
Highest	19 1 6
Lowest	18 15 0
Closing	19 1 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

October	61 1/4d.
December	57 1/8d.
March	56 1/8d.
May	46d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct. 14.

December	dol 0.65 1/4.
May	dol 0.66 1/4.
July	dol 0.65 1/2.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Oct 14

December	sh 5 3d.

New York Sugar

New York, Oct. 14.

January	2.08.
March	2.08.
May	2.11.
July	2.13.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Oct. Rs. 5-9.
Shipment Nov. Rs. 5-8-6.
Shipment Dec. Rs. 5-7-6.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-10-9.
Kesar Rs. 14-9.
Saraya Rs. 14-7.
Java Spot F. 5.95.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 15

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/4
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/2
3 per cent 1963/65	98/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/6
3 per cent U P Bonds	96/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/4
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1949/55 Loan	116/15
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	100/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	116/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	129

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct 15

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Dec. 1/6 1/16 Jan-June

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 284
Bank's buying T T 280
Bank's buying D D 279 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,313
Bank's buying T T 1.350

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 87

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.73.62 14th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 15th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 27/32 15th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 15th instant
Java London 8.69 3/4 15th instant
London Paris 178.78 14th instant
London Belgium 28.00 1/2 14th instant
London Switzerland 20.91 1/4 14th instant
London Berlin 11.81 3/4 14th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 1/2 14th instant
London New York 4.73.62 14th instant
London Amsterdam 8.70 3/4 14th instant
London Italy 90.00 14th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady, Dull.
Gold £7-6-9 1/2 13th instant
Gold £7-6-10 14th instant
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 13th instant
Silver London Ready 19 11/16 14th instant
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 13th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 14th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 14th instant
London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent to 1 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 14th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent to 1 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 per cent 14th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 14

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	106
3 per cent 1949/52	98
2 1/2 per cent British Consols ...	72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	100 1/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	108 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord ...	42/6

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 15.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels. 24/3 Oct. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. Unquoted

Wheat South Australian Parcels. 26/6 Oct. sellers.

LONDON OIL.
London, Oct. 15.

Linseed Oil London per cwt Naked. 22/ Oct. sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt Naked. 22/ Nov/Dec. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Oct. 15.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. Unquoted.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Oct. 15.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality Unquoted.

LONDON SPELTER.
London, Oct. 15.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) F.O.B. Closed.

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Oct. 15.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. 11.0.0 Oct. sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. 12.5.0 Oct. sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton. 12.8.9 Oct. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton. 11.0.0 Oct/Nov. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. 20.17.6 Oct/Nov. sellers.

Tata Steel Shares Rally

COTTON MILL ISSUES FAIRLY STEADY

Associated Cements Quiet

BOMBAY, October 15.

Yesterday there was heavy realising in Wall Street Market and prices declined owing to absence of support. U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 1 5/8.

The local market opened quiet and after initial decline rallied on short covering and prices assumed hardening tendency but later on business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

The tone of the market was steady and at every decline professionals came forward to support the market. The market closed at about the highest level of the day.

At opening Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,335 and after declining to Rs. 1,330 advanced to Rs. 1,360.

It was a usual game to support the market when American advices were easy.

Cotton mill shares were also steady with a limited turnover. Associated Cements were quiet.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

100	Ahmd. Advance	431 4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	873 12
100	CENTURY	267 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	254 8
100	COLABA	152 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	325 0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-5-6
100	Finlay	120 0
100	GOKAK	155 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore	56 0
100	Khatau	117 8
100	KOHINOOR	263 0
250	Laxmi	480 0
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	132 0
250	Model	47 8
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	238 0
100	Oosmanshahi	38 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	Sassoon Silk	76 4
1,000	Sholapur	2940 0
50	SIMPLEX	81 4
100	SWADESHI	220 8
100	Swan	102 8
500	Vishnu	1227 8
1,000	Western	875 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	111 0
25-50	Central	29 14
500	Imperial	1557 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	378 12
50-100	India	144 4
100	Reserve Bank	114 0
5	Unions	5-8-6

CEMENTS.

100	Associated	112 12

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire	711 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 6
20	Mercantile	52 8
15-100	New India	38 8
200	Oriental	4300 0
15-50	Vulcan	7 2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ah. Old	131 4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1390 0
10	Ajmer	12 12
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM.	119 0
100	Bombay Suburban	127 0
10	Broach	10 0
100	Karachi	185 0
100	Poona	172 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	149 8
1000	TATA POWER	1307 8

RAILWAYS.

100	Ahmedabad Prantji	923 2
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	98 3
100	Mandra Bhon	100 8
100	Pachora Jamner	97 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	99 0
500	Tapty Valley	722 8

MINING.

9	Burma Corp.	6 12
2	sh Indian Copper	2 9 6
	Indian Iron and Steel	28 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	41 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,360 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	285 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	308 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	189 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM XD	213 8
125	B. BURMA	502 8
50	Burma Conty.	173 12
8	sh Br. B. Petrol	3 7 6
50	BOM. TELEPHONE XD	80 0
100	I. BLEACHING	125 0
50	I Invest Trust	41 8
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord	390 0
100	Port Canning	71 8
30	Premier Cons.	66 8
15	Scindia	19 7
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37 4

PREFERENCE.

5½	p.c. Amalgmd (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,525 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam XD	281 4
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	70 0
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	562 8
5	1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	107 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97 0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	148 12
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8
7	p.c Sholapur	78 10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 15

Bombay Dyeing (871/4) 878 873 872 875
871 875 872 873/12
Century (264) 264 266 267
Central India (254) 254 254/8
Kohinoor (267) 267 269 267 263
New Great (238/8) 238
Simplex (81) 81 82 81/4
Swadeshi (216/8) 217 220 219 220 220/8
Associated Cement (112/12) 111 112/4 112 112/12
Andhra (1395) 1390
Tata Hydro (149/8) 149/8
Tata Power (1302/8) 1300 1303 1303 1307
Tram Ord (119) 119
T Steel Defd (1345) 1335 1330 1350 1345 1357 1355 1360
T Steel Ord (283) 281 282 283 285 285/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref (159/8) 159/8 159
Bellapur (188) 187 188 189
B Steam (213/8) 213
B Burma (501/4) 497 502 503 505 502

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Com	6 1/2
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	35
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c. ...	62
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent ...	24
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	42
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond 5 per cent pfd	57
Int Tel and Tel	10
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952 ...	72
American Tel and Tel	146 1/4
Western Union Telg	29 3/4
New York Central	20
Union Pacific	97
United S Rubber	55
Amr Tobacco B	88 1/2
Texas Corporation	42
Electric Boat	10
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	59
6 per cent Denmark 1942	104
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	96
Cons. Mining Smelting	65
United States Steel	63 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	63 1/2
Crucible Steel	37
Ludlum Steel	19
Republic Steel	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	40 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	54 3/4
Chrysler Motors	80 1/2
General Motors	50
General Electric	47
Douglas Aircraft	52 1/4
Curtis Wright	6
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	38
Socony Oil	13 1/4
St Oil of N J Oil	52 1/2
Chase Bank	32 1/4
National City Bank	25 1/4
Woolworth	48 1/2
6 per cent Japanese 1954	79
3 1/4 p.c. Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	104
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	90

Turnover 2 million shares. Irregularly higher. Public utility shares leading. Carloadings up 5026 units. Decision of Electric Bond and Shares Co., to file with Securities Exchange Commission construed as a most constructive decision in the opinion of President Roosevelt and Chairman Douglas of SEC.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Our Sugar Market for Java Sugar ruled quiet during the week and Forward prices declined by about 1/2 to 1 anna per cwt. mainly due to decline of about 1 1/2 to 2d. per cwt. in London Terminal Prices and slack of demand from out ports. Java Market was reported firm with 'Niwas' limits unchanged.

Our Market for Indian Sugars ruled steady during the early part of the week and prices advanced by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. due to better reports from Cawnpore and Calcutta. During the latter part of the market however reported steady but quiet and prices declined by about 1/2 to 1 anna per cwt.

Arrivals of Indian Sugars in Bombay during the month of September 1938, estimated at about 136,606 bags, as compared with 61291 and 108009 bags during the same month in 1937 and 1936 respectively.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Shipment Oct-Nov. Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. Conf. Terms.
Shipment December Rs. 5-7-0 per cwt Conf. Terms.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 5-10-6 per cwt. Conf. Terms.
Shipment March Rs. 5-11-0 per cent

Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16-14-0 per cwt.

Indian Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-14-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1938

Searchlight On Past Government's Shady Transactions

Case For Compulsory Acquisition Of Forfeited Lands: Munshi's Masterly Exposition

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

POONA (By Mail).

WHAT COULD EASILY BE TERMED AN EXCELLENT EXPOSITION OF LEGAL POSITION ABOUT COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF FORFEITED LANDS WAS MADE BY HON. MR. K. M. MUNSHI, HOME MINISTER IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ON THURSDAY REPLYING TO ATTACKS ON THE CLAUSE PROVIDING FOR COMPENSATION TO PRESENT OWNERS FOR TAKING THOSE LANDS.

A prominent Member of the House remarked after hearing the speech: "IF HE HAD DEFENDED A REAL MURDERER IN COURT OF LAW, HE WOULD HAVE SECURED HIS ACQUITTAL."

The speech from beginning to end served as powerful searchlight on shady transactions of the past Government in forfeiting and selling these lands which, in the words of the Home Minister, were meant not for fulfilling terms in Land Revenue Code, but to break the spirit of these brave peasants who had temerity to refuse taxes.

The Hon. K. M. Munshi said:—

I feel that it is necessary that the purely legal aspect of the Bill, the central part of it is only Clause 9 and not others, should be placed before the House as early as possible.

The point, purely interpreted, is that so far as this legislation is concerned, is that it is affected by Section 299 of the Government of India Act.

SEC 299 OF INDIA ACT

Proceeding on that basis, we have to see the terms of Section 299 of the Government of India Act. And, as honourable members know very well, before a Bill is brought under that Section, two matters have to be fixed. I will read Sub-Section (2) of the Section to which I am referring:

"Neither the federal nor a provincial Legislature shall have power to make any new law authorising the compulsory acquisition for public purposes of any land, or any commercial or industrial undertaking or any interest in or in any company owning any commercial or industrial undertaking, unless the law provides for the payment of compensation for the property acquired and either fixes the amount of the compensation, or specifies the principles on which, and the manner in which, it is to be determined."

QUESTIONS AT ISSUE

Therefore, Sir, the two essential parts of the section are that there should be payment of compensation, and that either a sum should be fixed or the principles should be laid down. That being so it is competent for this Legislature to fix any principle which it deems fit or just, under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Sir, it was suggested by some honourable members yesterday that compensation necessarily meant the market value of the property. That is an entirely erroneous idea of the law of compensation, when properties are compulsorily acquired. As a matter of fact, with regard to jurisdiction, I may mention that it has been laid down over and over again that once a legislature is given the power of fixing the principle, it is the sole judge of the nature of the principles that it would apply.

HOUSE EMPOWERED

Under the terms of Section 299, if the principles of compensation are fixed, no outside authority can look into the question whether the principles are proper or not. That is the decision also exactly in a similar case in Australia.

Therefore, so far as the nature of compensation is concerned, the House has got the fullest power to fix any principle it likes.

PRINCIPLE OF COMPENSATION

From a legal point of view, we must consider the nature of the transaction. I will presently satisfy the House that in the first instance we have to see the peculiar circumstances under which those properties came to be acquired. I will give only one instance. Lands measuring 47 acres and 31 gunthas in the village of Kamlata in the Jalalpur taluka, which would be of the value of many thousand rupees were forfeited for non-payment of an assessment of Rs. 151-14-0 and disposed of in favour of the present holder for Rs. 73-11-0. This is an extreme case that I am citing, but even if you take the bulk of cases, I am not putting my case a bit higher than what it actually is. As a matter of fact, 54 acres were disposed of—I am for the moment taking the illustration of Gujrat, but similar facts are in Karnatak—54 acres were disposed of for

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Hindu Mahasabha President, addressing a meeting at Igatpuri (Dt. Nasik.)

Uncertified Khadi

Hinders Good Work Of A. I. S. A., Says Mahatma

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

Reports have come to me showing that even responsible Congressmen use khadi that is sold in uncertified bhandars. No khadi is guaranteed pure that is sold in uncertified stores, of which unfortunately there is quite a number which has increased since the phenomenal rise given by the A. I. S. A. in the wages of spinners.

It is not often that workers get better wages without asking. And when that happens unscrupulous persons enough will be found who will exploit the poverty or ignorance of the workers, pay them the old low wages, and sell their manufactures at prices lower than those charged under the raised rate of wages. Then again, cloth is sold under the name of khadi which has its warp made of mill-spun yarn. Pure khadi is that khadi which is handwoven out of handspun yarn and for which wages have been paid acording to the A.I.S.A. scale. Such khadi can be had only at certified stores.

Unfortunately Congresmen, out of ignorance, or because they do not believe in khadi, buy cheap cloth for make-believe at the uncertified stores and thus thwart the Congress policy about khadi and, to the extent of their purchase defraud the spinners of the rise in the wages. Let the public realize that every rise in the price of khadi means at least that much more paid to the spinner. I use 'at least' advisedly. For the whole of the rise in wages is not charged to the buyers.

Those Congress leaders who open khadi stores without reference to the A.I.S.A. or without being asked by it, certainly harm their own institution, encourage fraud and violate the Congress policy; whereas it should be the duty and pride of every Congressman to help in every way the effort of the A.I.S.A. to better the lot of the most helpless of humanity.

Lathi Charge On Strikers

Hundred And Sixty Arrests At Pasumalai: Women Workers Injured

MADRAS, October. 15.

About 160 workers of the Mahalakshmi Textile Mill at Pasumalai, and Mr. Mathuramalinga Thevar, M.L.A. (Madras) President, the Vice-President and General Secretary of the Labour Union, have been arrested so far in connection with the strike in the mill involving about 600 workers.

The workers struck work on Thursday evening as a protest against the refusal of the mill management to comply with the workers' demands in regard to wages, etc.

LATHI CHARGE

It is stated the strikers resorted to picketing this morning in front of the mill premises, and the police made a lathi-charge to disperse them which resulted in several workers including women, being injured.

Some of the arrested workers were let off subsequently while the others were remanded to custody.

The police authorities and the District Magistrate visited the scene of lathi-charge, and an enquiry is proceeding.

The strikers however, bent upon conducting the strike in a peaceful manner.

The Madras Government have been informed telegraphically about the situation here.—United Press.

23 Injured In Athgarh Firing Again

CUTTACK, Oct. 15.

About 23 persons are reported to have been injured as a result of a lathi-charge and firing by the Athgarh State police on October 13 last. Three persons were admitted to a Cuttack hospital yesterday, one of whom, it is said was injured in gunshot and the other two in the lathi-charge. The condition of one of them is serious. The other injured were admitted to the Banki and other hospitals.

It is reported that on October 13 when about 300 people were returning from a meeting held at village Kantpara through Garh, the State authorities objected to their passage. The people appealed to the authorities to make way, but after some time, it is stated the police made a lathi-charge and fired three rounds.—United Press.

MAHUDHA SWEEPERS ON STRIKE

NADIAD, Oct. 13.

All the Panchayat's Bhangis (Harijans) employees of Mahudha, a village in Kaira District, are on strike since 5th instant. All efforts for compromise have failed.

The Gramya Panchayat is now trying to bring Harijans from outside, for the cleaning of the villages.

Messrs. Chimanlal C. Narkhi and Chhotabhai Patel, Secretary of the Kaira District Harijan Savek Sangh are proceeding today to Mahudha to find out a way out of deadlock.

Mahatma's Reply To Muslim Friend

"To Declare My Birthday A Holiday Should Be Classified As A Cognisable Offence"

In an article in Harijan Mahatma says:

A Muslim friend writes:

"You will be pained to hear that in my province the matters have gone from bad to worse. The Muslims are extremely agitated and invite your immediate attention. A Council of Action is formed and we desire to take a leaf from your own book of truth and non-violence.

1. The Government is persisting in the Vidya Mandir scheme.

2. Mother-tongue is defined as mother-tongue of the area—which is divided into Hindi and Marathi—thus excluding Urdu.

3. Urdu schools used to be inspected by Urdu inspectorate alone; the system is discontinued.

4. My amendment to include Urdu or Hindustani in the recognized languages of the Assembly is turned down.

5. My University Bill demanding representation for Muslims and Depressed Classes in the University is turned down.

6. Hon. Biyani held a conference in Chandur in Berar where his procession was taken with music past a mosque during Juma prayers and the flag was worshipped.

7. Your title as Mahatma is officially recognized by a Government circular, your birthday declared as a holiday, and consequently the Local Board in Amraoti has issued orders to take your image in a procession and to worship your image. Gandhiji, you may permit me to say, we are not idolatrous and we do not recognize you as Mahatma or our religious and political leader."

Whatever the nature of the complaints, if the correspondent and his followers pursue the path of truth and non-violence, all will be well, and it will be found at the end of the contemplated action that both the parties have come closer together and that the cobwebs of misunderstanding have all been removed.

As to the complaints, I must warn the correspondent and others who expect the impossible from me that while I am ever ready to use whatever influence I may possess, for the promotion of good and goodwill, I have grave limitations. I could not live for two days, if I shouldered the burden of investigating every complaint against every Congress Minister. For that purpose there is the Parliamentary Sub-Committee created by the Working Committee.

REPLY TO CORRESPONDENT.

But I can say generally about the complaints as follows:—

1. I see nothing wrong in the scheme as far as I know. I know that the name 'mandir' has been objected to by some Muslims. Shuklaji has made it plain that if Muslim boys or their parents object to attend the schools merely because they are called Vidya Mandirs, it would be open to them to attend schools which will bear an Arabic name. But surely this is a matter for adjustment. The word 'mandir' has no exclusive religious significance. When it has any qualifying adjective it simply means a house. Nor is such use rare.

2. I do not know what actualy has been done. But the mother-tongue of an area is surely the tongue which the inhabitants generally speak.

3. If Urdu inspectors have been discontinued because they know only Urdu, on the face of it, it seems to be wrong.

4. As to the amendment about the recognition of Urdu or Hindustani, I do not know the merits.

5. The same is true of the Bill.

6. If music was played before the mosque whilst the Juma prayers were being said, it was certainly wrong. But I will want very strong proof to support the allegation.

7. This is a complaint and an assertion. With both I am in hearty concurrence. It was wrong to give 'Mahatma' official recognition. I registered my protest as soon as it was brought to my notice. I would suport any movement to drop altogether the use of word 'Mahatma' before my name. My simple name sounds sweet without the adjective. The latter often stinks as when it is applied to promote violence or untruth, smoking or drinking or the sale of spurious khadi. To declare my birthday a holiday should be classified as a cognisable offence. The only use of my birthday that I have approved of is intensive spinning or some such national service. That day must be all work and no play. I cannot imagine any Local Board being so foolish as to issue orders to take my image in procession and worship it. I am hoping that my correspondent was wholly misinformed. I should imagine that the issue of such orders would be illegal. As to the assertions and repudiation, I tender my congratulations to my correspondent for them, for I have never aspired after leadership whether religious or political.

SHORT LIFE FOR HUQ MINISTRY

MADRAS, October 15.

In all probability, the Huq Ministry will soon be replaced by some sort of a coalition ministry, backed by Projas under the leadership of the Congress," observed Mr Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, M.L.A (Bengal), who arrived here this afternoon, in the course of a press interview.

On his arrival Mr. Majumdar was given rousing reception at the station. He will preside over the Madras Provincial Press Workers' Conference to be held here tomorrow.

Mr. Niharendu said: "The issue that will involve in the weakening of the Huq Ministry will undoubtedly prove a trial for the Congress also, which should rise to occasion in solving the economic problem of the peasantry."

LAST STRAW?

He proceeded: "The promulgation of the Jute Ordinance in Bengal by the Governor with the connivance of the Huq Ministry meant a serious blow to the peasantry of the Province, and the Huq Ministry is bound to be seriously affected by the same.

Concluding Mr Majumdar said that in spite of repeated requests to call a session of the Assembly Mr. Fazlul Huq had failed to respond since he entertained misgivings about the fate of his Ministry.

After presiding over the Conference, Mr. Niharendu intends to make a tour of the Province with a view to studying the peasant and labour problems.—United Press.

Khadi worth Rs. 8,000 was sold by door-to-door sale during the Gandhi Jayanti week at Benares.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — GUNMAN'S BLUFF

BUT WHAT'S WRONG WITH THAT FRENCH MONEY?...THE BANK SENT ME HERE, TO SCOTLAND YARD AS SOON AS THEY LOOKED AT IT/
WHERE'D YOU GET IT?
A-A MAN SOLD IT TO ME... SAID HE WAS FROM THE TRAVEL SERVICE .. THEN, WELL, I DECIDED TO STAY HOME AND I WANTED TO TURN THE MONEY IN FOR ENGLISH CURRENCY.... BUT THEY WOULDN'T TAKE IT/
OF COURSE THEY WOULDN'T... THIS MONEY'S BEEN STOLEN/ GO ON--GET OUT/ AND THE NEXT TIME SOME ONE TRIES TO SELL YOU FRENCH MONEY AT A DISCOUNT---CALL A POLICEMAN. UNDERSTAND?
I-I... YES, SIR...
7-18
THAT PROVES CONNORS GOT THAT MONEY INTO LONDON/
RIGHT UNDER OUR NOSES, TOO/ BUT IT'S THE LAST TIME DONAVAN--- THE LAST TIME/
7-18
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